

The American Genealogist

Whole No. 147 July 1961 Vol. 37, No. 3

CONTENTS

PITFALLS OF DUTCH GIVEN NAMES.—	
Neil B. Reynolds	129
EARLY SOUTHERN STENTS.—	
Mrs. Warren Holmes Thorp	131
A DOUWE AND AALTJE FONDA EPILOGUE.—	
Paul W. Prindle	136
ORIGIN OF STEERE, WICKENDEN AND BALCOMBE	
FAMILIES OF PROVIDENCE.—John G. Hunt	139
FAMILY OF SAMUEL ³ BARTLETT OF DUXBURY,	
MASS.—Rachel E. Barclay	141
ENGLISH ORIGIN OF BYGOD EGGLESTON.—	
John G. Hunt	151
VYALL-SANDERSON-SUNDERLAND, BOSTON, MASS.—	
Frederick W. Wead	153
BANCROFTS IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.—	
George E. McCracken	154
BENJAMIN ⁴ DAVIS, PALMOUTH, MASS.—	
Maclean W. McLean	161
JOSEPH ³ CHILD, WATERTOWN, MASS.—	
Maclean W. McLean	164
TEMPLE-HUMES CORRECTION.—	
Mrs. Benjamin F. Salzer	168
ANCESTOR TABLES	
CVI. Mrs. Benjamin F. Salzer	169
CVII. Mrs. John J. Kiepara	170
RECENT BOOKS	173
GENEALOGICAL TEXTBOOKS AND PERIODICALS	176
EVALUATION OF GENEALOGICAL WRITERS	
VIII. Oscar Jewell Harvey	180
WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE	138, 182
THOMAS HARRIS OF KILLINGWORTH, CONN.—	
Walter Lee Sheppard	183
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUSTIN'S	
GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF R. I.—	
G. Andrews Moriarty	185
NOTES AND ERRATA (Smith-Potter; Green;	
Hutchins; Smith-Wiggins-Creed)	185
SARAH WIFE OF EBENEZER ⁴ HARRIS, PLAIN-	
FIELD, CONN.—David & Edythe Haskell	187
INSCRIPTIONS, BENTON, YATES CO., N.Y.—	
Mrs. Fenton E. Beetes	190
STEVENS PROBATE, DANBURY, CONN.—	
Donald Lines Jacobus	191

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Published quarterly. Subscription rates: \$6.00 per volume. Single issues: \$2.00 each. Owner and publisher: Donald Lines Jacobus. Editorial and business address: Box 3032, Westville Station, New Haven 15, Conn.

Entered as Second Class Mailings at New Haven, Conn., June 13, 1958, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

Whole Number 147

Volume 37, No. 3

July 1961

PITFALLS OF DUTCH GIVEN NAMES

By Neil B. Reynolds, B.S., M.A., New York, N.Y.

Early Dutch families of the upper Hudson and the Mohawk valleys present some unusual problems because of the tendency to abbreviate the Latinized names given at baptism and to distort them out of all recognition. Since the abbreviation may have a different initial letter, the middle initial, usually a clue to the father's given name, can be very misleading.

The commonest example is the shortening of Nicolaas to Claas or Claus. So a son of a Nicolaas Van Patten may be known as Johannes N., or Johannes C., or sometimes both.

Jacobus often becomes Cobus, informally even Cobey, with similar confusing results. Also the given name Jacob, infrequently used until the early 18th century, becomes in records confused with Jacobus, especially when the latter is written Jacs. In a run of 10 children, both names may be given, probably distinguished at home as Jake and Jim.

Jacques Cornelisse Van Slyck was the ancestor of a host of Schenectady families. In later generations the name becomes Aukus or Akers.

Hendrick Meese Vrooman was ancestor of the numerous Vroomans of Schenectady and Schoharie. Meese is the last syllable of the Christian name Bartholomeus. It soon turns up as Maas or Maus, and in the last form is borne by people living today. Similarly the middle syllables of Ahasuerus become Sweer, as with the pioneer miller of Schenectady, Sweer Teunise Van Velsen.

Dirck is usually a nickname for Richard, but is at times confused with an entirely different name Tjerck, probably derived from Theodoric. This Tjerck has then been re-Latinized to Tecarius, as in both Vedder and Van der Bogart families, and is even found in the phonetic form of Chirrich. In the last century a Theodore W. Sanders was also called Dirk Wessels Sanders, equating his first two names with an ancestor named Dirk Wessels.

Johannes and Jan are often interchangeable, yet the combined name Jan Baptist persists as a separate entity,

so there will be children Johannes and Jan Bpt. in the same family.

Jellis, Jillis, and Giles are the same. But the baptismal Gerardus quite commonly becomes Gerritt or Garret.

Among girls the problems, while still confusing, are less serious since they, like their brothers, use their fathers' given names as middle names. Here it is a matter of both nicknames and translations. So you get both Annatje and Neeltje informally called Nancy, and Engeltje becoming Angelica, while Baata and Bautee are Berths. Joanna may or may not be later called Hannah. Maria and Maritje may both occur in the same family, similarly Eliza and Lysbet, and Catlina and Catalyntje. Sometimes, but not always, this is a sign that the first child died young. Especially in the late 18th century it is hard to guess what name will be used on the tombstone of a woman baptized Ariaantje, Jacomyntje or Hubertje.

Some given names act like radioactive tracers, providing a fairly sure clue to an original ancestor. Nanning persists in generations of Vischers. Jan Baptist serves for the very numerous Van Eps. Jerome or Jerone refers back to Hieronymus in both Swart and Wendell families. In the Toll family of Scotia, the ancestral Karel Hansen turns up as a recurring Charles Henry. While the popular last-century name Minard is a dim reflection of an original Myndert, and Sanford is an even further cry from the old Dominie Cornelis Van Santvoord.

When the Dutch fashion began to fade and middle names given at baptism were chosen with more freedom, both systems co-existed. Thus a son of Adam Van Vorst was baptized in Schenectady in 1802 Albert Vedder Van Vorst, named for his mother Annatje Vedder, but he customarily signed himself Albert A. Van Vorst, the A. being obviously the initial of his patronymic.

EARLY SOUTHERN STENTS

By Mrs. Warren Holmes Thorp, of Macon, Georgia

The American Genealogist of July 1960 included an article by Donald Lines Jacobus on the Stents of Branford, Conn. During the same years which he recorded, a comparable family of Stents lived in South Carolina. Both of these families appear to have emigrated from England and the same names, though common ones of the era, recur in both the northern and southern families. A search of the English records might discover a kinship or common origin, but as yet no relationship in this country has been found.

The earliest name of the blood line of the Stent family in South Carolina is Daniel Bullman whose daughter married the immigrant Samuel Stent the Elder. Daniel Bullman, born ca. 1645, probably in England, emigrated to South Carolina from "the Island of Barbadoes" about 1680 [Court of Ordinary, 1672-1695: 75]. In that year he was appointed "Attorney for his trustie friend, Robert Brooks" [ibid.]. On 4 July 1682, he received a South Carolina grant of 100 acres [Warrants for South Carolina Lands, 1680-92, A. S. Salley, p. 62], and on 20 Apr. 1691 he purchased from John Davis "A House and Towne Lott" in Charleston [S.C. Reg. of Prov., 2:405]. On 4 June 1692, he served as "Attorney to Richard Sims" [Court of Chancery Rec., p. 64] and 10 March of that same year was security for £2000 bond for Mrs. Sarah Hill's administration of her husband's estate [S.C. H.G.M., 8:171]. The name of the first wife of Daniel Bullman, mother of his daughter, is unknown. This wife was dead before 1 May 1693, however, for on this date "Letters of Admo'r were granted by Gov. Ludwell to Daniel Bullman and his wife Anne, late widow and relict of Hugh Carteret" [S.C. H.G.M., 8:196].

Though records of Daniel Bullman in South Carolina are numerous, they reveal only one child, the daughter, name unknown, who married Samuel Stent the Elder, who produced his progeny, and who apparently died before her father, Daniel Bullman. The will of Daniel Bullman, dated 17 Nov. 1694, proved 22 Jan. 1694/5 [S.C. Will Bk. 1:35], drawn after his second marriage to Mrs. Anne Cartwright, who had two minor Cartwright sons [S.C. Misc. Rec., 53:50], makes only one bequest: "I bequeath to my Son in Law Samuel Stent all my estate both Reall and psonall...and ordaine him to be my Lawfull Attorney." Daniel Bullman was dead by 11 Jan. 1694/5 as on that date "Samuel Stent Executed Bond for faithful performance as executor" of the estate of Daniel Bullman [S.C. H.G.M., 10:13].

Samuel Stent the Elder, son-in-law of Daniel Bullman, first appears in South Carolina records as a juror, 20 Sept. 1692 [Journal of Grand Council of S. C., 1692, p. 60]. He had long been married by that time to the daughter of Daniel Bullman, because she had produced three children and was apparently dead by 17 Nov. 1694, the date her father's will was drawn. Also, at least two of these children were old enough to be married by 3 Nov. 1713, date of will of Samuel Stent the Younger. The elder Samuel Stent on 28 Nov. 1694 witnessed the will of Thomas Greatbeach; on 30 May 1695 "came Samuel Stent of James Island in Berkley County and recorded his marke for Cattle & hogs" [S.C. H.G.M., 13:127]; and on 19 Dec. 1696 he purchased 100 acres of land on James Island from Benjamin Lamboll [S.C. M.C.O., SS:331].

Samuel Stent the Elder had three known children, Samuel Stent the Younger, Daniel Stent, and Ann Stent. The proof of descent of the two known sons, as well as of the second and third generations of Samuel Stent the Younger is set forth unmistakably in the extremely long and verbose Stent-Lamboll deed [S.C. M.C.O., SS:331], very briefly abstracted as follows:

6 & 7 Dec. 1757, Leonard Jurdine, planter of Colleton Co., only son & heir of Anne Jurdine, formerly Ann Stent, only child of Samuel Stent the Younger and principal devisee of his will; who married John Jurdine father of Leonard, husband of Ann; for £800; 100 acres. Whereas by deed poll dated 19 Dec. 1696, Benjamin Lamboll conveyed 100 acres on James Island to Samuel Stent the Elder, and Whereas Samuel Stent the Elder died intestate and his eldest son & heir Samuel Stent the Younger inherited and by will gave his brother Daniel Stent and Mary his wife use of 30 of the 100 acres for their lifetime and bequeathed to his unborn child (Anne who later married John Jurdine) all his real estate & whereas Leonard has come of age, now he releases to Lamboll.....

1. Samuel Stent the Younger may well have been the one of his name baptized in London 1682 [S.C. English Records, A. S. Sailey, Jr.], as computation from the Stent-Lamboll deed would place his birth near that date. He married Ann, last name unknown, about 1712, for on the date his will was drawn, 3 Nov. 1713 [S.C. Will Bk., 1:61], she was enceinte with her first and only child. His will gave "unto my Brother Daniel Stent and his wife Mary Stent thirty Acres of My Land Dureing their Naturall Life and unto my Child if Borne Alive my Estate rele & personall Excepting a third part of My personall Estate I Give unto my beloved Wife Ann Stent & she shall Live on y^e Plantation dureing her Widdowhood." "Soon after making said will he the said Samuel Stent departed this life [S.C. M.C.O., SS:331]. The child was "Borne alive" probably early in 1714. On "17 Apr. 1730, Anne Stent an Infant about 17 years made humble

suite to appoint Cap't. Anthony Matthews Jun^r. her Guardian" [S.C. Misc. Rec., 62A:136]. By 22 Dec. 1732 she was married, because on that date "Anne, wife of John Jurdine of Colleton Co." renounced her dower to the 100 acres on James Island in Berkley County, originally owned by her grandfather, Samuel Stent the Elder [Dow. Bk. 1740-53:123]. She apparently died shortly after this because John Jurdine married for the second time, Mary — [Misc. Rec. 84:81] and by her had at least four children: John Jurdine m. Ann —; Mary Jurdine m. Thomas Westbury; Dorcas Jurdine m. John Thorpe; and William Richard Jurdine; all of whom emigrated to Georgia about 1770 [Ga. Rec.].

Leonard Jurdine, "only son, child and heir at Law of Anne Jurdine," was born ca. 1732 in Colleton County, South Carolina. He married ca. 1760, in South Carolina, Elizabeth Weatherly, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Weatherly. The will of Richard Weatherly, dated 2 Feb. 1770, proved 2 Mar. 1770 [S.C. Will Bk., 13:701], named among children "daughter Elizabeth Jurdine" and "executor, son-in-law Leonard Jurdine." Shortly after this, on 15 Dec. 1770, Leonard Jurdine, his half-brother John Jurdine, and his brother-in-law Thomas Westbury purchased 500 acres in the Parish of St. John (later Liberty County) in the Province of Georgia [Ga. Archives, Mort. Bk. W, p. 18], to which they soon removed. Before going to Georgia, Leonard Jurdine had drawn his will in South Carolina, 3 Nov. 1767 [S.C. Will Bk., 14:242], in which he named wife Elizabeth and children Leonard, Ann and Elizabeth. It was proved 15 May 1772 in South Carolina. The Midway (Georgia) Church Records (p. 275) state: "1772, Leonard Jurdine buried March 7." Six years after his death, presumably in Georgia, on 30 Jan. 1778 his estate was appraised in South Carolina [Inv., 99B:584] because he still owned land there which was included in the appraisal.

Records in Georgia [Court of Ordinary, 19 Feb. 1801, Liberty Co.] indicate that his widow married, for the second time, to Archibald Hastings of Liberty County. His children seem to have been quite young when he died, as the first marriage of the three was that of Elizabeth Jurdine to Abraham Sutton, 11 Jan. 1785 [Mar. bond]; Leonard Jurdine [Jr.] married Elizabeth Brown [daughter of Francis and Mary (Boone) Brown, originally from South Carolina] 18 Feb. 1789 [Mar. bond]; and Ann Jurdine married Charles Thorpe [Epi.]; all of Liberty County, Georgia.

2. Daniel Stent, the younger son of Samuel Stent the Elder, was born probably about 1684, as he was married to Mary, last name unknown, by 3 Nov. 1713, date of the will of his elder brother, Samuel Stent the

Younger. Daniel Stent died intestate and no daughters have been identified. We believe that he had three sons, John, Daniel 2nd, and Samuel 3rd, since only these three Stent men appear early enough in the South Carolina records to be grandsons of Samuel Stent the Elder and the given names imply a connection. Many records testify that Samuel Stent the Younger had only the one child, namely, Anne Stent who married John Jurdine. Since he is excluded, we conclude that Daniel Stent, the only other known son of Samuel Stent the Elder, was the father of John, Daniel 2nd and Samuel 3rd.

There are South Carolina Parish Church records, 1722-1746, of two, possibly three, Joseph Stents, but there is nothing to connect these, probably a father and son, with the Samuel Stent family. The first record is of a "Joseph Stent buried 6 June 1731. Aged 35 years"—making him born ca. 1696. By 1696 the known wife of Samuel Stent the Elder was dead, so unless he married a second time, Joseph Stent could not have been his son. No records of any kind other than these few church records have been found of any Joseph Stents, though the records are entirely adequate regarding Samuel Stent the Elder and his known descendants, and Joseph may have been a later arrival in South Carolina.

The three sons whom we assign to Daniel Stent—John, Daniel (2nd) and Samuel (3rd)—appear together in a sale, 4 June 1753 [S.C. Misc. Rec., 83A:70], and Elizabeth Stent was a witness; she may be the wife of Daniel 2nd, whose wife was named Elizabeth. We give briefly below what is known of these three:

(1) John Stent, born ca. 1705, of "James Island, St. Andrews Parish," married Martha Sandiford, daughter of John, Sr. His will, dated 4 Nov. 1756, proved 22 Nov. 1771 [S.C. Will Bk., 72:490], names wife Martha; children Paul Stent, John Stent, Mary Stent, and Lois Stent; executors, wife Martha and brothers-in-law James Sandiford and Ralph Sandiford. John Stent apparently died about twelve years before his will was probated. Two deeds, dated respectively 29 and 30 May 1759 and 7 and 8 Mar. 1763 [S.C. M.C.O., VV:274 and E3:110], refer to the "Estate of John Stent" and this is the only John Stent who appears in South Carolina in these approximate years.

(2) Daniel Stent, 2nd, born ca. 1706, "of James Island, St. Andrews Parish," Berkley County, S.C., married Elizabeth, last name unknown. They had five children, at least two of whom were married by 15 June 1756, the date his will was drawn [S.C. Will Bk. 8:298]. He

named wife Elizabeth, sons John, Robert and Samuel, and daughters Elizabeth Westbury and Judith Ellis. The recording date of this will is missing, but Daniel Stent must have been dead by 8 Feb. 1759, date of Inventory and Appraisal of his estate [S.C. Inv. 85A:287].

(3) Samuel Stent, 3rd, was born probably ca. 1708. He married Mary, last name unknown. As he died intestate, his children are not named by will, but he had at least three:

i. "Sarah, wife of Robert Rivers of James Island [son of Jeremiah], daughter of Mary Stent, wife of Samuel Stent [inherited] slave Cloe [in trust], dated 21 Mar. 1754" [S.C. Misc. Rec. 83A:14].

ii. William Stent, Will 13 July 1775, proved 15 Dec. 1781, left half of estate to wife Esther and other half to "heir or heirs I hereafter may have by my wife Esther Stent." The will of Esther Stent, dated 27 Jan. 1789, proved 25 Feb. 1789, reveals no children by husband William Stent.

iii. Daniel Stent, 3rd, died ca. 27 June 1767 intestate, when "citation [was] granted to Isaac Rivers of James Island to administer estate of Daniel Stent of said place" [S.C. H.G.M., 24:107].

3. Ann. That Ann Sullivan was the daughter of Samuel Stent the Elder is proved by two deeds of gift, both dated 6 Oct. 1726. These two deeds [Mort. Bk. BB: 42] are identical except for the names of slaves. "I, Ann Sullivan, widdow of Jonathan Sullivan, Berkley County, dec'd, for natural love for my daughter, Sarah Sullivan....give her Simon [and Jake], only my brother Daniel Stent to have care and management of said negro man until Sarah Sullivan comes to the age of 16 years or marriage. I, Ann Sullivan, have put said negro man in possession of the said Daniel Stent." As Daniel Stent was the known son [S.C. M.C.O., SS:331] of Samuel Stent the Elder, and Ann Sullivan was Daniel's sister, it follows that Ann Sullivan was the daughter of Samuel Stent the Elder.

A DOUWE AND AALTJE FONDA EPILOGUE

By Paul W. Prindle, B.S., Darien, Conn.

In his "The Douwe and Aaltje Fonda Marriages and Children", appearing in the April issue (*supra*, 37: 95-100), this contributor referred to the Fonda Family typescript compiled by Richard Schermerhorn, Jr. That compilation shows Douwe Isaacse Fonda to have married twice: first to Aaltje Van Ness in 1732, with children baptized through 1744, and second (no date shown) to Aaltje Van Buren, whose two children were baptized in 1751 and 1755. Since inclusion of the alleged second marriage and these two later baptisms would seem to muddy up already turbid waters, this compiler made no reference to them in his prior article, deeming such data to have been extraneous to the problem under consideration - the identification of the Douwe Fonda who married Aaltje Ouderkerk in 1727 and of the Douwe Fonda who married Aaltje Van Ness in 1732, and the allocation to these two couples of the thirteen children baptized prior to 1745 and listed in Prof. Jonathan Pearson's Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany: 49.

This contributor's investigation of the Douwe and Aaltje Fonda problems originated in his attempt to assist Mrs. Ethel C. Ree of Santa Paula, California, a descendant of Hendrikje Fonda, baptized in 1738 and identified in the prior article as a daughter of Douwe Isaacse Fonda and Aaltje Van Ness. Upon reading the article Mrs. Ree questioned the identification, for a tradition persists in her family that the mother of Hendrikje Fonda was a Van Buren, not a Van Ness. Since the Van Buren sponsors at the baptism of Hendrikje support such a tradition, an investigation of the matter was started.

The two later baptisms referred to *supra* are found in the registers of the Dutch Reformed Church at Albany, N. Y. as reproduced in the Holland Society Year Books (unless stated otherwise, all parenthetical references herein are to such yearbooks):

13 Jan. 1750/1 Elizabeth, of Douwe I. Funda and Aaltje Van Buuren; sp., Abram and Maria Funda (1907: 21).

14 Dec. 1755 Rebecca, of Douwe I. Funda and Aaltje Van Buren; sp., Lucas Hoogkerk, Annatje Knickerbacker (1907:48).

That Douwe I. Funda, the father of these two infants, was Douwe Isaacse Fonda is proven by the identities of the sponsors. Abram Funda was Douwe Isaacse

Fonda's brother Abraham, bp. 10 Aug. 1718 (1905: 81); and Maria Fonda was Maria Van Schoonhoven, who had married Abraham on 8 Sept. 1743 (1906: 13). Lucas Hoogkerk was Lucas Van Hooghkerk, who on 11 Aug. 1734 had married (1906: 5) Douwe Isaacse Fonda's sister Rebecca Fonda, bp. 21 Feb. 1714 (1905: 68); and Annatje Knickerbacker was Anna Knickerbacker, bp. 9 Nov. 1735 (1906: 60), eldest child of Douwe Isaacse Fonda's sister Elizabeth Fonda, bp. 1 July 1711 (Baptisms, Dutch Church, N.Y.:353), who had married Wouter Knickerbacker on 9 Jan. 1735 (1906: 5).

The sponsors at the 1 March 1738 baptism of Hendrikje, daughter of Douwe I. and Aaltje Fonda, were shown in the prior article as Hendrik and Cathalyne Van Buren, but were not therein identified since their relationship was not material to the determination of Hendrikje's father. These sponsors were Hendrik Van Buren, bp. 1 March 1713 (1905: 64), who was unmarried at the time since his marriage to Gurtruy Whitbeck did not take place until 3 Nov. 1738 (1906: 8); and his younger sister Catalyna Van Buren, bp. 11 Dec. 1717 (1905: 79). Hendrik and Catalyna were children of Cornelis Hendrickse Van Buren, who m. 26 Dec. 1702 (1905: 3) Hendrikje Van Ness, bp. 2 Nov. 1684 (1904:35), sister of the Mayke Van Ness who married Isaac Ouderkerk, and daughter of Jan Cornelisse and Aaltje Van Ness.

The only other sponsors at the baptisms of children of Douwe Isaacse Fonda and not identified in the prior article (again, because such identification was not required) were the Harme and Elizabeth VanVegten who witnessed the 13 Aug. 1735 baptism of Maria (1906: 58). These were Harmen VanVechten, bp. 16 Feb. 1704 (1905:31) and his wife Elizabeth VanBuren (The VanVechten Genealogy: 128, by James B. VanVechten), she bp. 23 Apr. 1704 (1905: 32) as Lysbeth, daughter of Cornelis Hendrickse Van Buren and his wife Hendrikje Van Ness.

Among the seven brothers and sisters of the Hendrick, Catalyna and Elizabeth Van Buren sponsors mentioned supra was Aaltje Van Buren, bp. 25 Apr. 1709 (1905: 53). In view of the identification of the sponsors at the 1735 baptism as Aaltje Van Buren's sister Elizabeth and her husband, and of the sponsors at the 1738 baptism as Aaltje Van Buren's brother Hendrik and sister Catalyna, the babe being named after Aaltje's mother, Hendrikje (VanNess) VanBuren, and the fact that the wife of Douwe Isaacse Fonda was named in the register in 1751 and 1755 as Aaltje Van Buren, prove without possibility of doubt that the wife of Douwe Isaacse Fonda, at least for the period 1734 through 1755, was Aaltje Van Buren, not Aaltje Van Ness, as thought heretofore.

As noted in the prior article, Douwe Isaacse Fonda's bride of the 29 Oct. 1732 marriage was shown in the church register as "A. V. Nes" (1906: 4). In the 1733 baptism she was identified merely as "A.", but in the 1735 and all subsequent baptisms the wife of Douwe Isaacse Fonda is called "Aaltje". We now know this Aaltje to have been a Van Buren. It seems improbable that the "A. V. Nes" of the marriage and the "A." of the 1733 baptism was an Aaltje Van Ness, for as noted in the prior article there was no girl of that name and of right age available to marry Douwe. Nor does this contributor believe the bride to have been some other Van Ness girl whose given name began with the letter "A". Because of the even spacing of the marriage date (29 Oct. 1732), the first baptism (7 Oct. 1733) and the second baptism (13 Aug. 1735), and because the church records for this family are evidently complete, this contributor believes that Douwe did not marry Aaltje Van Buren in the period October 1733 to December 1734, but that the A. V. Nes of the 1732 marriage was in reality Aaltje Van Buren. It may well be that the dominie, who doubtless knew Aaltje's mother was born a Van Ness, had her in mind when he entered "A. V. Nes" in the church register. Such lapses have been known to occur in too many instances, considering the frustrating problems they present to future genealogical searchers.

In the prior article not a single determination of the children of Douwe Isaacse Fonda was based upon the identity of their mother. This new development will therefore not disturb the conclusions there reached regarding which of the two Douwe Fondas married Aaltje Ouderkerk, nor the allocation of the children to their respective fathers.

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

BOSS-RUNYAN. Wanted, parentage of Jacob Boss of Ringoes, N.J., who m. 1799 Sarah Runyan (b. 1771), and parentage of Sarah's father John Runyan (d. ae. 80) and mother.

DANIELS. Wanted, parentage of Anna Daniels, b. 14 Jan. 1781 at Dividing Creek, N.J., d. 28 Mar. 1865, wife of David Evans, Jr.

—Morris E. Seymour, 549 Warren Road, Ithaca, N.Y.

CLUES AS TO ORIGIN OF THE STEERE, WICKENDEN
AND BALCOMBE FAMILIES OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., of Arlington, Va.

In 1670 John Steere granted twenty acres which he had from his wife's father (William Wickenden, deceased) to Pardon Tillinghast, Henry Browne witnessing [Early Records of Providence, R.I., 14:108]. In 1704 Henry Browne jr. sold to Freegifte Balcombe fifteen acres which his late father, Henry Browne, had purchased from Pardon Tillinghast [*ibid.*, p. 288].

Austin's Genealogical Dictionary ... of Rhode Island names Alexander Balcombe; it is probable that he was closely allied to Freegifte Balcombe, named above.

It has elsewhere been shown that Browne and Tillinghast, both from Sussex, were cousins [*supra*, 37:34-38]. Browne was from Rusper, Sussex.

Root, in his Steere Genealogy, published in 1890, surmises that John Steere, early settler of Rhode Island, was the same John who was baptized in 1634 at Ockley, Surrey, neighboring Rusper, Sussex. As shown in vol. 15 of this magazine, the Browne and Fenner families of Providence descended from the Rev. William Browne (1534-1613) who died at Horley, Surrey. Pardon Tillinghast descended from the Rev. Benjamin Browne of nearby Ifield, Sussex, a son of the Rev. William above and great-uncle of Henry Browne and of the Fenner emigrants. A sister of the Rev. Benjamin Browne was Sarah Browne, born probably between 1569 and 1575, who first married, 10 Oct. 1593, John Bristowe, rector of Charlewood, Surrey, from 1597 to 1637. After Bristowe's death, she married 13 May 1639, at Lindfield, Sussex, George Steere, rector of Newdegate, Surrey, who died testate in 1662, his will leaving lands at Lewes to the poor thereof, and at Dorking for the upkeep of a student at Trinity College, Cambridge, who was to be selected by the ministers at Rusper, Ockley, Newdegate and Dorking [Surrey Arch. Coll., 6:247-8, 284-5; 13:148]. Sarah, his widow, survived and in 1669, when she must have been well over ninety years old, she was styled, among the "qualitie" of the dissenters at Newdegate: "Mrs. Steere, widow of George Steere, late minister at Newdegate, is a cheife meeter" [*ibid.*, 13:160-165].

Rusper, Ockley, Charlewood, Horley and Newdegate are neighboring towns. It is rather probable that the Rev. George Steere was somehow related to John, early settler of Providence. The will of John Steere of Rusper, in 1612, preserved at Chichester, Sussex, may perhaps contain clues as to the ancestry of the Rhode Island

family. It may not be amiss to note that at Horsham, just south of Ruspur, a large family of Steeres lived in the seventeenth century [see published Horsham Parish Registers]. About fifteen miles east of Ockley is Cowden, Kent. Here flourished at that period a numerous Wickenden family; some of their wills are preserved at P.C.C. in Somerset House, London. Archaeologia Cantiana, passim, discusses this family. It may be that a member of this clan was the father of the wife of John Steere, the colonist of Rhode Island. Although Wickenden deposed before the Dutch authorities that he was a native of Oxfordshire, it is just possible that he may have said Otford (a town in that corner of Kent) and that it was misunderstood as the more familiar Oxford.

As for the Balcombe family, this too seems to have a Sussex origin. Alexander Balcombe, early settler at Providence, R.I., could have been closely related to, or identical with, one of the following:

Married, 2 May 1612, Alexander Balcomb of Maresfield, yeoman, and Mildred Spatchhurst of same, widow [Sussex Marr. Licenses, Vol. I, p. 81].

Married, 29 Dec. 1635, Alexander Bawcombe of Penhurst, yeoman, and Alice Bussano of Brightling, maiden; sureties, Anthony Bawcombe of Battle, yeoman, and Thomas Burkin of Lewes, locksmith [*idem*, p. 226]. Several entries relating to an Alexander Balcombe appear in the published parish registers of Glynde, Sussex; he was buried in 1656; his family included several children but the registers do not name a son Alexander.

The baptismal name "Freegifte" was found in Halden and Tenterden, Kent, in the Bourne and Tilden families in the early seventeenth century [Kent Marr. Licences, New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 65:328-330]. In 1632 at Halden, Kent, Freegifte Bourn, widower, married Rebecca Tilden; her first husband was Samuel Tilden, whose uncle Thomas Tilden by his final wife, Alice, had a son Freegifte Tilden. Alice was perhaps sister to the above Freegifte Bourne, for the will of Thomas Bourne of Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, dated 6 May 1608, proved at Consist. Court of Kent 6 June following, names his children Freegifte and Alice Bourne; original will at County Hall, Maidstone, Kent. See the Steere paper by the present writer in the New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 114:153.

Because the rather rare name Freegifte was used in nearby Kent (Halden and Tenterden lying within fifteen miles of Penhurst), the possibility that Freegifte and Alexander Balcombe of Rhode Island were connected with the Alexander "Bawcombe" who married at Penhurst in 1635 is strengthened.

THE FAMILY OF SAMUEL³ BARTLETT OF DUXBURY, MASS.

By Rachel E. Barclay, Whitman, Mass.

The family of Samuel³ Bartlett (Benjamin², Robert¹) and Hannah³ Pabodie (William²) of Duxbury, Mass., has suffered grievously at the hands of various writers and it is the object of this article to present material which will correctly identify the four daughters and their marriages, with a brief mention of the four sons. It is not within the scope of this article to discuss in detail the grandchildren bearing the Bartlett name.

Samuel³ Bartlett, son of Benjamin² and Sarah (Brewster) Bartlett of Duxbury, Mass., married there 2 Aug. 1683 Hannah³ Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie. Only their first two children are recorded in Duxbury, but eight in all are named in the settlement of Samuel³'s estate.

Winsor, in his History of Duxbury, names but one daughter, Hannah, "who m. Benjamin Arnold, 1714," and adds two more sons, Judah and William. Davis, in his Landmarks of Plymouth, omits the daughter Hannah entirely, but names daughters Lydia, Elizabeth and Sarah, and sons Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph and Ichabod; he also states that Sarah married first Nathan Thomas and second Jedediah Bourne, and that Lydia married Joseph Holmes. The Alden Genealogy (Ms., New England Hist. Gen. Library), p. 80, attempted to straighten out this family, implying a "strong doubt" as to the existence of the two sons Judah and William, and leaving Lydia and Benjamin as having died young "subject to proof to the contrary." The proof to the contrary will be seen as this article progresses. "Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie and Descendants," Putnam's Historical Magazine, N.S., VI, No. 4 (April 1898), pp. 105-6, names the eight children correctly but gives an inadequate and partly erroneous account of them.

A comprehensive research on the Robert Bartlett family of Plymouth, Mass., has brought to light records which disprove several of these errors. The two sons Judah and William, have no basis in fact proven by the records and, in any event, must have died without heirs before their father, for they did not share in the estate. Possibly they were confused with the sons of Samuel⁴ of the same names.

Samuel³ Bartlett died before 9 Dec. 1713 when administration on his estate was granted to widow Hannah [Plymouth Probate, 3:255]. On 19 Apr. 1714, the widow's dower having been set off, the estate was divided and settled on the four sons: Benjamin a double share, Joseph, Samuel and Ichabod a share each, they paying in

money the shares of the daughters "Hannah, Elizabeth, Lidia and Sarah" [*ibid.*, 3:293-6]. On 19 Apr. 1714, Hannah Bartlett, "relict and widow of Samuel Bartlett, late of Duxbury," became by four separate letters guardian of "daughter Lydia a minor under the age of one and twenty years"; daughter Sarah Bartlett, who is a minor under fourteen years of age"; son Ichabod, a "minor under the age of one and twenty"; and daughter Elizabeth "who is a minor under the age of one and twenty years" [*ibid.*, 3:298-300].

According to Plymouth Town Records, "Serjant John Churchill Was Married unto The Widdo Hannah Bartlett on the 4th day of March 1715." This is Samuel³'s widow and not Hannah (Mansfield), widow of Elnathan Bartlett who died 7 Feb. 1714/15, as stated in Davis, *op. cit.* The Alden Genealogy, commenting on this point, remarks that "while it is possible, it is hardly plausible," and that the age at death of John Churchill's wife Hannah coincides with the birth date of Hannah Pabodie; she died 22 Apr. 1723 at 61. He died 23 June 1723 at 66, and both are interred on Burial Hill. That Hannah (Mansfield) Bartlett is not the widow in question is proved beyond a doubt by the will of her son, Elnathan Bartlett, dated 30 Aug. 1736, in which he mentions his "father-in-law [stepfather] Price Nichols" and his brother George Nichols and his sister Sarah Nichols [Plym. Probate, 8:364]. The marriage of Price Nichols and Hannah Bartlett on 16 June 1719 is recorded in Plymouth Town Records. There is no other "Widdo Hannah Bartlett" who could have married Sgt. John Churchill. Hannah (Pabodie)(Bartlett) Churchill went to live in Plymouth with her second husband and most of her children married there.

The eight children of Samuel³ Bartlett and Hannah Pabodie, numbered 1 to 8, will be considered below:

1. Benjamin⁴ Bartlett, b. Duxbury 4 May 1684, d. before 6 Feb. 1727/8 when administration on his estate was granted to his brother Samuel⁴ Bartlett [Plym. Probate, 5:354]. The inventory of his estate taken 28 Feb. 1727/8 showed no land, but listed £58 money upon bonds [*ibid.*, 5:569]. The Alden Genealogy presumes he died in infancy, but there are ample references to him in deeds conveying, with his brothers, the parts of their father's estate set off to them. On 28 Feb. 1725 Benjamin sold to Thomas Prince the "land where I now dwell, being what was settled on me by the Judge of Probate out of that farm whereon my honored father Mr. Samuel Bartlett dwelt at the time of his decease" [Plym. Co. Deeds, 20:83]. Witnesses to this deed were Joseph and Hannah Delano. There is nothing in the records to indicate that Benjamin⁴ ever married.

2. Joseph⁴ Bartlett, b. Duxbury 12 Apr. 1686, d. Duxbury 9 Jan. 1764 aged 77 years 9 months; m. (1) at Plymouth, 9 Dec. 1714, Lydia Nelson, b. Plymouth 5 Feb. 1693/4, d. Duxbury 6 Apr. 1739, daughter of John and Patience (Morton) Nelson. He probably m. (2) Duxbury, 11 July 1749, Sarah Simmons, b. Duxbury 26 Mar. 1718, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Weston) Simmons, who d. before 14 Mar. 1754, for she is not mentioned in her father's will of that date [Plym. Probate, 16:154]. There is no probate for Joseph⁴ Bartlett, nor are there any deeds with a wife Sarah. A close study of all the Bartlett records of this period leaves only Joseph⁴, son of Samuel³, available and of the proper age to have married Sarah Simmons.

3. Hannah⁴ Bartlett, b. ca. 1690, d. Duxbury 16 Jan. 1763 at 73; m. (1) Duxbury, 8 Mar. 1713/14, Benjamin Arnold, son of Seth and Elizabeth (Gray) Arnold, for whom there is no birth or death record, and by whom she had one child, Samuel, b. Duxbury 1 Feb. 1715/16. According to the Duxbury Town Records, Benjamin Arnold shared in the Second Division of the common lands in Duxbury and Pembroke, receiving 1/2 share in the 149th and 152nd upland, a tenth share of the 3d lot in the beach, a tenth share in the 14th and 22nd cedar, and a fifth share in the 6th salt meadow. On 26 Feb. 1713/14 he sold two lots in Duxbury, "i.e. one half part each lot 149 and 152 commons," to John Sprague [Plym. Co. Deeds, 12:133]. On 19 Jan. 1715/16, he sold to Nathaniel Thomas his tenth part of the 3d lot in the beach division [*ibid.*, 15:86]. He died between 19 Jan. 1715/16, the date of this deed, and 16 July 1718, when Joseph Delano and Abraham Samson made oath they saw him sign and deliver the deed to Nathaniel Thomas. These are the only deeds recorded in Plymouth concerning Benjamin Arnold. The child Samuel must have died young, for Seth Arnold in his will dated 11 Dec. 1715 bequeathed to his son Benjamin the farm bought of Samuel Samson at Blue Fish River [Plym. Probate, 4:307-8]; but on 15 May 1719 Seth sold the same farm "bought of Samuel Samson at Blue Fish River" to Thomas Fish [Plym. Co. Deeds, 15:29], which would indicate further that Benjamin had no living issue. There is no probate on record for Benjamin Arnold's estate, which presumably consisted of the two unsold shares of common lands, i.e., a fifth of the 6th salt meadow in Duxbury and a tenth share in the 14th and 22nd cedar swamp. There are no Hannah Arnold deeds in Plymouth. The next logical step was to find a second marriage for the young widow, Hannah (Bartlett) Arnold.

The Marshfield Town Records, printed in The Mayflow-

er Descendant [7:133] contain the following marriage: "Joseph Delano and widow Hannah Arnold October 16, 1714." A search of the Arnold family produced only Benjamin's wife, Hannah Bartlett, but the date was too early from what is known of Benjamin's approximate date of death. On 4 Apr. 1715 Hannah Arnold witnessed a deed with her father-in-law, Seth Arnold [Plym. Co. Deeds, 12:96]. The children of Joseph and Hannah Delano are recorded in Duxbury, the only place where children belonging to them were found. The first date is 17 Oct. 1720, almost five years after their marriage. On a hunch that the marriage date might possibly have been misread and thus incorrectly printed, I made a trip to Marshfield where a careful study of the original record in vol. 1, p. 33, and a comparison of the figures with like figures on the same page revealed the fact that the last figure in the year was a nine, not a four.

It was expected that proof of Hannah's second marriage might be found through deeds disposing of Benjamin Arnold's two shares of common lands, but an examination of all Joseph Delano deeds produced but one which mentioned his wife Hannah: On 20 Jan. 1762, Joseph Delano of Duxbury, yeoman, sold 4 acres of salt marsh to Nathan Soule [Plym. Co. Deeds, 47:237]; but the description precludes its being part of the 6th salt marsh, which deeds of the other owners show to have been on the Mill River in Duxbury. An exhaustive search of all deeds given by the other owners of the 6th salt meadow (i.e., Seth and Edward Arnold, Samuel Delano Sr. and Samuel Delano 3d) and of the 14th and 22nd lots in the cedar swamp (i.e., Capt. Arnold, Samuel Delano Sr., Thomas Loring, Lambert Despard, Lt. Francis Barker, Josiah Barker, William Tubbs, Robert and James Barker) produced only one significant fact: On 18 Jan. 1736/7 Seth Arnold's two surviving sons, Edward and James Arnold, who had inherited his lands, sold Henry Josling of Pembroke "two shares or tenth parts" in the whole 14th and 22nd lots in the cedar swamp [*ibid.*, 35:5]. Since there is no recorded evidence of their having bought a share from one of the other owners, these two shares are obviously the ones belonging to their father Seth and their brother Benjamin, both deceased. Thus it would seem that Benjamin Arnold's estate, in part, went to his brothers, there being no children living to inherit.

No such conclusive disposition was found on the 6th salt meadow. On 13 Dec. 1723, Edward and James Arnold sold "one whole share or fifth part" in the 6th salt meadow to John Thomas [*ibid.*, 29:47]. On 9 Nov. 1732, Edward Arnold sold his own fifth part in the 6th salt

meadow to Col. John Alden [ibid., 30:97]. The heirs of the other owners did not sell their fifth parts until 1773 or later, after Joseph Delano was dead. Joseph Delano left his lands to his only surviving son Reuben, who on 6 May 1782 sold to Briggs Alden 1 1/2 acres of salt marsh on the Mill River, Duxbury [ibid., 62:198]. All other deeds pertaining to the 6th salt meadow describe it as lying on the Mill River and/or near flat creek, and it would seem that this is part of the missing fifth which originally belonged to Benjamin Arnold. There is no deed to Reuben of this piece of salt marsh. It is probably safe to assume that the 6th salt meadow belonging to Benjamin Arnold was his widow's dower in his estate and that it became a part of Joseph Delano's estate through his marriage with Benjamin's widow, Hannah Arnold.

The law during this period relating to intestate estates provided that the widow was to have one-third of all land during her life, and if there were no children the other two-thirds went to the next of kin. The law further provided that if the interested parties agreed in writing on a division, the court would accept it without appointing outsiders to make a distribution. It is entirely possible that Benjamin's widow and his next of kin, i.e., his father and brothers, did so agree on a division and that the instrument was never recorded. This would account for his brothers, Edward and James, conveying two shares of the 14th and 22nd cedar swamp lots, one belonging to their father Seth, they being his heirs, and one belonging to them as heirs of their brother.

Joseph Delano and Hannah (Bartlett)(Arnold) had six children recorded in Duxbury:

- i. Rebecca, b. 17 Oct. 1720; m. in Marshfield, 17 Apr. 1746, John Fullerton, son of Alexander and Mary (—) Fullerton, b. Boston 30 Sept. 1696. Both were living 23 Apr. 1770 when Joseph Delano made his will (Plym. Probate, 20:406-7).
- ii. Benjamin, b. 6 June 1722; d. before 23 Apr. 1770 when his father made his will; m. in Plymouth, 6 March 1745/6, Lydia Jackson, dau. of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Poor) Jackson, b. Plymouth last day of Oct. 1721, d. a widow, Plymouth 27 July 1804 (Plym. Church Records, p. 630).
- iii. Zebiah, b. 7 Apr. 1724; living unmarried 16 Apr. 1773 when she witnessed a deed given by her brother Reuben Delano to Caleb Harstow (Plym. Co. Deeds, 61: 275).
- iv. Reuben, b. 6 July 1726; d. Duxbury, March 1797; m. by 10 Sept. 1755 Deborah Southworth, dau. of Benjamin and Rebecca (Delano) Southworth, b. Duxbury 11 Mar. 1734, living 14 Apr. 1798 when her dower in his es-

tate was set off (Plym. Probate, 36:470).

v. Lucia, b. 26 Jan. 1729/30; probably d. Duxbury 19 Sept. 1823 at 94.

vi. Elijah, b. 23 July 1732; d. Duxbury 1 Jan. 1738/9.

4. Samuel⁴ Bartlett, b. ca. 1691, d. Plymouth, 9 March 1750 at 59; m. Plymouth, 19 Aug. 1725, Hannah Churchill, b. Plymouth 27 Apr. 1697, d. before 5 Nov. 1753, daughter of his stepfather, John Churchill, and his first wife, Rebecca Delano. Samuel⁴ Bartlett and wife Hannah on 15 Jan. 1730/1 sold land belonging to "honored father John Churchill" [Plym. Co. Deeds, 21:160]. With his brothers, he sold the lands given him by his father, Samuel³. His children are recorded in Plymouth. On 7 March 1745 his nephew, Benjamin Morton, chose him as guardian; see Lydia⁴, below.

5. Ichabod⁴ Bartlett, b. ca. 1693, d. Plymouth 11 Oct. 1767 at 74; m. Plymouth, 6 Nov. 1721, Susanna Spooner, daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Branch) Spooner, who d. Plymouth 7 Mar. 1768 at 66. Both death records appear in the printed edition of Plymouth Church records. There are no birth records for his children. Davis, *op. cit.*, gives no further information on this Ichabod, but instead attributes his family to an Ichabod whom he calls son of Ichabod³ (Benjamin²) Bartlett. However, there are ample records on Ichabod³ Bartlett's estate to disprove the existence of a son Ichabod [see Mayflower Descendant, 25:16].

6. Elizabeth⁴ Bartlett, b. ca. 1700, d. Plymouth 10 Jan. 1773 at 73; m. Plymouth, 18 Mar. 1716/17, Joseph⁴ Bartlett, b. Plymouth 15 May 1693, d. there 13 July 1756 at 64, son of Joseph³ and Lydia (Griswold) Bartlett. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Manomet, Mass. Their children are recorded in Plymouth.

7. Lydia⁴ Bartlett, b. after 1694, d. a widow 12 Sept. 1778 [Plymouth Church rec.]; m. Plymouth, 22 July 1724, Samuel⁵ Morton, son of Ephraim⁴ and Hannah (Faunce) Morton, b. Plymouth 2 Jan. 1698/9, d. before 21 Dec. 1745, when administration on his estate was granted to widow Lydia [Plym. Probate, 10:126]. The only proof of her identity is derived from the guardianship of their son Benjamin, who chose his "uncle Samuel Bartlett of Plymouth aforesaid, gentleman, to be my guardian" on 7 Mar. 1745 [*ibid.*, 10:82]. Samuel Morton and Lydia Bartlett had nine children recorded at Plymouth:

1. Lydia, b. 24 Mar. 1724/5; d. Plymouth, a widow, 31 Dec. 1811, aged 84 (Plym. Ch. Rec.); m. there 18 Oct. 1752

- John Phillips. Plymouth Church Records, p. 334: December 19, 1770, The Church was asked to consider the case of Lydia Phillips "having a child....her husband being a long time absent, if not dead." On p. 407, *ibid.*, "6 May 1777 Lydia Phillips' child died."
11. Samuel, b. 5 Oct. 1726; d. Plymouth 1 Aug. 1812; m. (1) Plymouth, 16 Nov. 1747, Ruth Rogers, bp. 19 Sept. 1725, d. Plymouth 14 June 1770, dau. of Thomas and Priscilla (Churchill) Rogers. By deed dated 15 Dec. 1757, Samuel Morton conveyed land at Jenkins Hole to Josiah Churchill, and his wife Ruth gave up dower (Plym. Co. Deeds, 53:87). Samuel m. (2) Plymouth, 28 Apr. 1771, Joanna (Scarret) Totman, bp. 2 Sept. 1733 (Plym. Ch. Rec.), d. 25 Aug. 1792, dau. of Thomas and Aise (Ward) Scarret, widow of Joshua Totman. By deed dated 25 Dec. 1781, Samuel Morton conveyed to Belcher Manter land of great-grandfather George Morton, and wife Joanna gave up dower (Plym. Co. Deeds, 60:215). In the case of both deeds, the land had descended to his father, Samuel⁵ Morton.
 111. Benjamin, b. 10 Oct. 1728; d. before 9 Jan. 1796 when administration of his estate was given to son Benjamin (Plym. Probate, 34:60); m. Plymouth, 20 Sept. 1753, Hannah⁴ Faunce, b. Plymouth 2 Nov. 1725, living 23 May 1797, dau. of Eleazer and Hannah (Warren) Faunce. On 19 Apr. 1755, Benjamin Morton of Plymouth bricklayer, and Hannah his wife, conveyed to Josiah Johnson part of the homestead "of our father Mr. Eleazer Faunce dec'd (Plym. Co. Deeds, 44:30). On 30 Jan. 1756, Benjamin Morton, bricklayer, of Plymouth, conveyed to Nathaniel Morton of Plymouth, joiner, a piece of land with dwelling "between my land and the land that was my father Samuel Morton's dec'd" and his wife Hannah gave up her dower (*ibid.*, 46:64).
 - iv. Ephraim, b. 23 Apr. 1731; d. young.
 - v. Elisha, b. 1 Apr. 1734; m. Plymouth, 24 Sept. 1760, Elizabeth Mitchell; she was living 11 Nov. 1793 when the Plymouth Church voted "they are satisfyd as it appears her Neglect to offer her Children in Baptism arose from some Conscientious Scruples she then had in her mind, about infant Baptism..." He was living on 25 July 1796 when he and his brother Samuel deeded land to Rosseter Cotton which belonged to "grandfather Ephraim Morton, late of Plymouth" (Plym. Co. Deeds, 81:123).
 - vi. Hannah (twin), b. 1 Apr. 1734; m. Plymouth, 2 Apr. 1756, Ebenezer Donham, Jr., b. Plymouth 21 Sept. 1724, d. between 18 Dec. 1789 and August 1796, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Smith) Donham. Hannah died between Aug. 1796, when she conveyed land to Belcher Manter, and Aug. 1797, when Benjamin King, a witness, made oath that he saw her, "since deceased," sign and seal the deed and that Lydia Phillips at the same time subscribed as a witness (Plym. Co. Deeds, 82:256).
 - vii. Barneby, b. 24 Sept. 1735; living 13 Apr. 1748 when Nathaniel Foster, blacksmith, was named guardian of

- "Barnabe Morton, minor son of Samuel Morton late of Plymouth deceased" (Plym. Probate, 11:87). There are no deeds disposing of his share of his father's estate. He is presumed to have died young.
- viii. Ephraim, b. 12 Sept. 1739; probably d. young as there is no guardianship for him, nor are there any deeds disposing of his share of his father's estate.
 - ix. Sarah, b. 15 Mar. 1741; probably d. young; no guardianship; no deeds. Davis, *op. cit.*, says she m. John Black in 1774, but there is no proof of this. The evidence below with respect to deeds disposing of Samuel⁵ Morton's estate seems conclusive that only five of his nine children lived and shared the estate.

By eight deeds recorded at Plymouth, three pieces of land belonging to Samuel⁵ Morton by inheritance were sold by his heirs: Land at Halfway Pond; common land laid out to "grandfather Ephraim" in last division of Plymouth commons; and one whole right to the 15th share of the 5th great lot in the last division laid out to grandfather Ephraim Morton. The first piece was sold by four of the heirs at different times. The fifth share, belonging to Elisha Morton, was not found. Benjamin conveyed part of his share 6 June 1780 to Belcher Manter; his son Benjamin, also a bricklayer, conveyed the balance to Rosseter Cotton 7 March 1796, being "the whole of that part of two lots of land which descended to my father Benjamin Morton late of Rochester which descended to him by heirship from his grandfather Ephraim Morton and great grandfather George Morton, being one fifth part of said lot excepting for right in one half acre which he sold Belcher Manter" [Plym. Co. Deeds, 60:90; 79:151].

Samuel sold his share 25 Dec. 1781 to Belcher Manter [*ibid.*, 60:215]. Lydia Phillips, of Plymouth, widow, conveyed her share to Belcher Manter on 6 July 1789 [*ibid.*, 60:90]. Hannah Dunham, widow, of Plymouth, conveyed her share to Belcher Manter in August 1796 and died before acknowledging the deed [*ibid.*, 82:256]. The second piece was conveyed by all five heirs on 18 Dec. 1789 to Jacob Albertson: Elisha Morton, Plymouth, mariner; Benjamin Morton, Rochester, bricklayer; Samuel Morton, Plymouth, mariner; Hannah Donham and Ebenezer Donham, and Lydia Phillips, of Plympton, spinster [*ibid.*, 72:274]. The third piece was sold by three of the heirs by two deeds: Benjamin Morton, bricklayer, Plymouth, to Rosseter Cotton on 14 Oct. 1795 [*ibid.*, 79:60]; Elisha Morton and Samuel Morton, both Plymouth, mariners, conveyed to Rosseter Cotton on 25 July 1796, only Samuel signing and acknowledging the deed on 23 Aug. 1796 [*ibid.*, 81:123]. No conveyances of the shares of Hannah Dunham and Lydia Phillips have been found.

Neither of them appears to have left any living children.

On 13 Mar. 1761, Lydia Morton, Lydia Phillips, Benjamin Morton, Ephraim Morton and Samuel Morton signed a quitclaim releasing to "uncle Ebenezer Morton" all their interest in Grandmother Hannah Cook's estate except land. This release is no longer in the docket at Plymouth, so it is impossible to check the accuracy of the paper copied in the probate books. However, there are five signatures, presumably representing the heirs of Samuel⁵ Morton, whose mother, Hannah (Faunce) Morton, had married second, John Cook of Kingston. It is known from the deeds mentioned above that as late as 1795 there were five living heirs of Samuel⁵ Morton: Lydia Phillips, Samuel Morton, Benjamin Morton, Elisha Morton, and Hannah Dunham. This does not coincide with the five heirs who signed the release in 1761; possibly Lydia Morton is the widow; Hannah Dunham does not sign though living and married at the time; Ephraim Morton does not appear to be correct and was probably mistaken for Elisha in the original—there is nothing in the records to indicate that Samuel's son Ephraim lived, while there are deeds to prove that Elisha did.

8. Sarah⁴ Bartlett, b. after 1700, d. at Plymouth 4 July 1738; married at Plymouth, 7 March 1720/1, Elisha⁴ Holmes, b. at Plymouth 19 Jan. 1698, d. before 7 July 1779, son of Elisha³ and Sarah (Bartlett) Holmes.

That she is not the Sarah Bartlett who married first Nathan Thomas and second Jedediah Bourne, as stated by Davis, *op. cit.*, has been noted by the Alden Genealogy (Ms.), which correctly identified that Sarah as the widow of William³ Bartlett (Benjamin²) and third wife of Nathan Thomas, but without further explanation. Her gravestone in Marshfield gives her age as 83, which agrees with the birth of Sarah Foster in 1696, who married William³ Bartlett 5 July 1716 in Plymouth.

Sarah Bartlett and Elisha Holmes had eight children recorded in Plymouth:

1. Samuel, b. 26 June 1722; d. before 19 May 1779 when the "heirs of son Samuel deceased" are mentioned in his father's will. Whom he married and who the heirs are have not come to light.
- ii. Sarah, b. 28 Aug. 1724; d. May 1794 in 73d yr.; m. at Plymouth 22 Apr. 1742 Jonathan Harlow, b. Plymouth 22 Mar. 1718, d. June 1785 in 66th yr., son of Thomas and Jedidah (Churchill) Harlow. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Manomet, Mass.
- iii. Susanna, b. 18 Nov. 1726; d. before 19 May 1779 (her father's will) and probably before 6 Nov. 1760; m. Plymouth 11 Apr. 1745 Ebenezer⁵ Holmes, b. Plymouth

4 Apr. 1722, son of Ebenezer⁴ and Patience (Finney) Holmes, who d. before 4 June 1750 when administration on his estate was granted to widow Susanna (Plym. Probate, 11:450). She is probably the Susanna Holmes who married Robert Perrigo in Plymouth on 17 June 1754. There are no Perrigo deeds or probates in Plymouth County and no children are recorded to them in Plymouth. There is a marriage record in Rehoboth 6 Nov. 1760 for Robert Perrigo of Providence and Sarah Shorey. On 4 Feb. 1763, John Blackmer was appointed guardian of Patience, Abigail and Ebenezer Holmes, minor children of Ebenezer Holmes deceased (Plym. Probate, 18:120).

iv. A son who d. young.

v. Nathaniel, b. 6 July 1730; d. before 19 May 1779 when "heirs of son Nathaniel deceased" are mentioned in father Elisha's will; m. Plymouth, 5 Dec. 1754, Liddiah Churchill, b. Plymouth 24 Mar. 1734/5, daughter of Barnabas and Liddiah (Holmes) Churchill. According to Plymouth Town Records they had one son, Nathaniel. The widow m. (2) Plymouth 16 Sept. 1764 Seth⁵ Ewer of Barnstable, son of Thomas⁴ and Reliance (Tobey) Ewer, b. Barnstable 14 Mar. 1728/9. By deed dated 9 Dec. 1760 Lydia Holmes of Plymouth, widow, and some of her brothers, children of Barnabas Churchill and Lydia his wife, appointed brother Barnabas Churchill to act as attorney re lands of their mother Lydia Churchill (Plym. Co. Deeds, 47:158). By deed dated 6 Nov. 1764 Seth Ewer of Barnstable and wife Lydia conveyed to Samuel Bartlett, Jr., of Plymouth land that was set off to the said Lydia in the division of her father Barnabas Churchill's estate lying in said Plymouth (ibid., 49:64).

vi. Elisha, b. 4 Sept. 1732; d. Barnstable 1 Oct. 1802 in 69th yr.; m. Barnstable 23 Oct. 1757 Sarah⁵ Ewer of Barnstable, b. there 23 Feb. 1731/2, daughter of Thomas⁴ and Reliance (Tobey) Ewer. She was living at Barnstable 2 Nov. 1786 when she gave up dower in her husband's share of his father Elisha's estate (ibid., 66:193). The account of Thomas⁴ Ewer's estate 5 Sept. 1763 mentions notes due from Seth Ewer & Elisha Holmes, among others (Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:362).

vii. Betty, b. 16 Jan. 1734/5; living in 1779 when her father made his will, but whether married or single has not been determinable from the records.

viii. A daughter who d. young.

Elisha Holmes married second, after 7 July 1739, Mrs. Mary Ellis of Sandwich, by whom he had five more children. Elisha's will, dated 19 May 1779, proved 7 July 1779, mentions his daughters by given names only [Plym. Co. Probate, 25:314], so that only by a rather thorough examination of Holmes records in Plymouth and vicinity was it possible, by elimination, to determine their marriages. Since they did not share in the real estate, deeds were of no help.

ENGLISH ORIGIN OF BYGOD EGGLESTON

By John G. Hunt, B.S.C., of Arlington, Va.

Under the above title, over a quarter of a century ago, an article by Mr. Clarence Almon Torrey appeared in this quarterly [*supra*, 10:197-8] giving Eggleston entries from the registers of Settrington, Yorkshire, which pertained to the family of Bygod or Bigod Eggleston of Windsor, Conn. These showed the baptisms of certain children of James Eggleston, namely: Bygod, 20 Feb. 1586; Elizabeth, 8 Oct. 1592; Janet, 2 Nov. 1595; James, 19 June 1603; John, 6 Apr. 1606; and Margaret, 28 Feb. 1608. From the gaps it seemed likely that the father James may have had other children not entered in these registers. The marriage or marriages of James did not appear. It now seems likely that the Juliana Eggleston who married William Bainton on 5 June 1614 may have been the widow of James.

Until now, no one seems to have been sufficiently interested to pursue this search further.

The following is an abstract of the Will of James Eggleston of Settrington, co. York, yeoman, made 12 Nov. 1612, passed 22 Apr. 1613 [York Registry, vol. 32, p. 328]: My body to be buried in the Church yard of Settrington. I give the poor widows 2 d. each. I give my son John Eggleston part of the house in occupation of Rowland Colbye. I give my son James Eggleston other part of house, and both to have my lands. I give my son Bygod Eggleston, £6. I give my daughter Dorothea Eggleston, £6. I give my daughter Jane Eggleston, £6. I give my daughter Elizabeth Eggleston, £6. I give my daughter Margrett Eggleston, £6 at 21 years of age. I give my daughter Alice Eggleston, £6 at 21 years of age. I give my brother Ralph Harker his four children one ewe each and appoint him supervisor. Residue to James and John my children, whom I make executors. Tuition of my children to my wife Julian. Witnesses: Mathew ffaram, Roland Coulbie, Thomas Bell, Ralphe Harker, Robert Holme.

It seems likely that all the children except Bigod and probably Dorothy were minors when the will was made and it seems odd that Bigod, then quite a young man, should have been cut off in favor of his two younger brothers unless the father had already made other provision for him. Matthew Grant's Windsor records tell us that "Begot egelston Dyed septemr. 1. 74. nere 100 yer ould," patently an exaggeration, but the records cited indicate that he was about 88 at death and about 44 when he emigrated to New England. He married late in life, for his seven children recorded in Windsor

were born between 1636 and 1653, so the three older children, James (named for his father), Mary, and Samuel, were probably born in Dorchester between 1630 and 1637. Hence his ten children were born when he was approximately between the ages of 45 and 67, and his wife was undoubtedly twenty or more years younger than himself. This helps to explain the court record which pertains to what was in its inception a mere jest: 5 June 1645, "Baggett Egleston for bequething his wife to a young man is fyned 20 s." and "George Tuckye for his misdemeanor in words to Eglestons wife is ffyned 40 s." There are errors in the account of his family in Stiles, History of Ancient Windsor (1892), 1:198. The name of his wife is unknown. She was referred to in his will as mother of the youngest child, Benjamin, and presumptively was mother of all the children, and she was doubtless the "wido egelston" who contributed to the poor in other colonies 11 June 1676, nearly two years after her husband's death. The daughter born in 1641 was Marcy or Mercy, not Mary, and she died in 1655 and was not named in her father's will; Mary was an older child, not recorded in Windsor. [See Some Early Records...of Windsor (1930), pp. 35, 82, 88, 90, etc.; Manwaring's Digest, 1:194; and Records of the Particular Court of Connecticut (1928), p. 34.]

The will of Miles Harker of Settrington, made 2 Jan. 1573, proved 17 July 1582 [York Registry, vol. 22, p. 243]: My body to be buried in Settrington Church yard. To the poor of Settrington, 3/4. I give Rauffe Harker my youngest son and his heirs, lease of my farmhold and for lack of heirs of his bodie, then to Richard Harker of London, my eldest son and to the rest of my sons George or Thomas Harker as my said son Richard thinks best. I will that Dorotheie my wife have occupation of my farm and all my goods and chattels during her widowhood for help and education of my son Rauffe and for the help of all the rest of my children. I give my son Rauffe my gown. I give Elizabeth my youngest daughter fether bed & bolster. Residue to my sons Richard Harker and George Harker whom I make executors and desire them to be trewe helpers to my wife and all the rest of their brethren and systers. I make Rowland Fothergill John Haryson & John Swynburne spervisors. The witnesses were the three named as supervisors.

The will does not name all the daughters, but probably one of them became wife of James Egleston who named Ralph Harker as his "brother." It cannot be positively asserted that Miles Harker was grandfather of Bigod Egleston, since James may have been married more than once. But it should be noted that the eldest children of James were apparently Bigod and Dorothy, and that

the wife of Miles Harker was named Dorothy. As the latter was a somewhat popular name, its repetition should not be overemphasized as of evidential value. Bigod's own name strongly suggests that his mother or a grandmother was a member of that family. Data of the Bigods of Settrington may be found in a paper in Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 32. This fails to show a Bigod connection with either the Eggleston or the Harker family, but it seems likely that some connection existed. It would be of more than usual interest to find for Bigod Eggleston a descent from a family as prominent as the Bigods were in English history, but at this time, in light of present knowledge, it would be a mistake to push conjecture too far, and even a comprehensive study of all available English sources might fail to produce actual proof of the suspected connection.

VYALL-SANDERSON-SUNDERLAND, BOSTON, MASS.

By Frederick W. Wead, A.B., M.Arch., Boston, Mass.

On page 29, vol. 9, of the Boston Record Commission's Births, Marriages and Deaths to 1699, under the baptisms in the First Church is the following entry: "Marie of John Vyall, about 7 days, 18 - 1 - 1649." This is a misreading for "Mercie." I checked this with Dr. Richard D. Pierce, who has been going over the First Church records and he confirms my statement. It is also a logical conclusion from the known facts concerning the family of John¹ Vyall of Boston and Swansea.

Mary Vyall, daughter of John¹, b. Boston 30 Nov. 1641, bapt. 12 Dec. 1641, d. Roxbury between 10 Apr. and 5 June 1727 (will, Suffolk Probate, #5445); m. (1) Boston, 26 Jan. 1658/9, John² Sunderland, mariner, b. Boston, Dec. 1640, bapt. 16 Apr. 1643, d. (probably at sea) about 1677, son of John¹ and Dorothy; m. (2) about 1679, William¹ Burroughs, mariner, b. about 1647, d. Boston 21 Apr. 1717, bur. Copps Hill, will Suffolk Probate, #3833.

Benjamin² Sanderson, son of Robert¹ and Mary (—) (Cross), bapt. Watertown 29 July 1649, d. Boston between 11 Dec. 1678 and 30 Jan. 1678/9 (will, Suffolk Probate, #1046); m. about 1672 Mercie, by whom he had three children recorded in Boston: Joseph, b. 4 Mar. 1673; Benjamin, b. 25 May 1674; Mary, b. 29 Nov. 1677. From his will it is evident that his wife and children died before he did. The will names his father, Robert Sanderson, executor; gives bequests to the North Church

and "sister" Mary Sunderland, with the residue to some deserving honest poor.

Inasmuch as Mary (Vvall) Sunderland was the only person of that name living in Boston at the time whom Benjamin could call "sister," it is obvious that his wife Mercie must have been another daughter of John¹ Vvall, whom we have identified above.

It is also clear from the wills of John Vvall (3 Jan. 1681, proved 31 Aug. 1686, Suffolk Probate, #1566), Robert Sanderson (10 July 1693, proved 20 Oct. 1693, Suffolk Probate, #2082), and Benjamin's stepmother, Elizabeth Sanderson (15 Sept. 1694, proved 21 Nov. 1695, Suffolk Probate, #2279), that Benjamin and his family were all dead.

BANCROFTS IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY

By George E. McCracken, Ph.D., F.A.S.G.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa

In the middle of the seventeenth century we find living in the towns in the valley of the Connecticut River the following three persons named Bancroft:

1. Anna or Hannah, d. Windsor between 17 Dec. 1684 and 4 Apr. 1694; m. there, 13 May 1647, Sergeant John Griffin, to whom she bore Hannah, Mary, Sarah, John, Thomas, Abigail, Mindwell, Ruth, Ephraim and Nathaniel.

2. John, ferryman, d. Windsor 6 Aug. 1662; m. there 3 Dec. 1650, Hannah Dupper, who bore to him John, Nathaniel, Ephraim, Hannah and Sarah.

3. Thomas, d. Enfield 14 Dec. 1684; m. (1) 8 Dec. 1653, probably in Springfield, Margaret Wright, mother of Lydia, Margaret, Anna, Thomas, Anna and Samuel; (2) ca. 1668 Hannah, said to have been a Gardner, mother of Samuel, Ruth, Rebecca and Nathaniel.

While we lack positive evidence to prove relationship between the three, striking repetitions of the same names among the children of all three, and proximity of time and place, make it seem probable that we have here to deal with a sister and two brothers.

A woman named Jane married Thomas Barber at Windsor on 7 Oct. 1640, her surname not being stated in the marriage record set down by no less a person than Matthew Grant. (here it may be stated parenthetically that in Grant's record there are several instances in which the marriage date for a couple is given but not the bride's surname. I am inclined to believe that the

explanation may be that the marriage took place elsewhere, and that Grant's primary concern in learning the date was to show that enough time elapsed before the birth of the first child, a point on which the Puritans were even more sensitive than are we.) The claim was made by Charles Edwin Booth, One Branch of the Booth Family (New York 1910), p. 44, that the said Jane had been Jane Bancroft and the widowed mother of the three Bancrofts mentioned above, but no proof is adduced and we have found none.

That their mother was, indeed, named Jane had been claimed a little earlier by J. Henry Lea [New England Hist. and Gen. Register, 56:84-87, 196 f.], but he knew nothing of any marriage of Jane to Barber. Now between 1642 and 1654 Thomas and Jane (——) Barber became the parents of John, Thomas, Sarah, Samuel, Mary and Josiah, and it would have been physically possible for a woman who had previously given birth to Anna about 1629 and to John and Thomas within the next ten years, to have become the mother of the six Barber children after that. It involves, however, the conclusion that she had two sons named John and two sons named Thomas living at the same time, which although possible would have been unusual, and until actual evidence is produced that Jane Barber had been previously a Bancroft, we feel unable to accept the claim set forth in the Booth book. If some proof were now found that Jane had been a Bancroft at her marriage to Thomas Barber, it would be more probable that she was a sister to Anna, John and Thomas, than that she was their mother.

The article by Mr. Lea, cited above, also assigns, on the authority of Hinman, two other brothers to Anna, namely Samuel and William, but Royal R. Hinman, A catalogue of the names of the early Puritan settlers of the Colony of Connecticut (Hartford, 2nd ed., 1852), p. 123, actually fails to assign either Samuel or William as stated, but includes an Ebenezer whom Lea overlooks. On the next page, however, Hinman does mention Samuel and William Bancroft as early as Windsor, but he says nothing more of them and suggests no relationship to anyone. Suffice it to say that neither the present writer nor Mr. Donald L. Jacobus has found evidence for Samuel, William, or Ebenezer, and unless contemporary evidence can be submitted for their existence, we are inclined to dismiss them as fictitious.

According to Mr. Lea, all of these children, with the exception, of course, of Ebenezer whom he omits, were those of a John Bancroft with wife Jane, the father a native of Derbyshire. He claims that this couple came early to Boston and removed thence to Lynn where John died, and that Jane, and presumably her children, then

migrated to Southampton, Long Island, whence the family once more removed to the valley of the Connecticut where we have found three of them.

The evidence from Derbyshire wills is extensively and impressively presented by Mr. Lea. It goes back three generations behind a Thomas Bancroft, yeoman of Swarkston, Derbyshire, who died at Chellaston in the same county, testate, leaving a will dated 13 Dec. 1626 and probated 11 Oct. 1627, in which he names Rebecca, eldest son John, second son Ralph, third son Thomas, and daughters Dorothy and Elizabeth, both of them married. The third son Thomas is described as a resident of Bradley, then married and with issue, and his death is dated by Lea in 1658. How much of this comes from the will and how much is deduced from other sources is not quite clear, but the said Thomas the younger is identified as a poet who in 1639 published at London a quarto volume of 86 pages bearing the title of Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaphs, containing among other verses the following dedicated to the poet's brother John:

You sold your land the lighter hence to go
To foreign coasts, yet (Fate would have it so)
Did ne'er New England reach, but went with them
That journey toward the New Jerusalem.

Passing over the implication that John, had he been willing to go to New England with more encumbrances, might have taken along his land, we must conclude that though he started on the journey, he did not complete it, dying en route. Mr. Lea, however, is unwilling to accept this plain conclusion and resorts to the use of "poetic license." In his view, John did reach New England but died soon afterwards, hence might be said, in poetry though not in history, never to have arrived. This view is rejected by Meredith B. Colket, Jr. [*supra*, 17:20-22], and I must confess that I think he is right.

Those who maintain that John, brother of the poet Thomas Bancroft, actually arrived in America, would point to evidence printed by John Camden Hotten, Original Lists, p. 150, and by Charles E. Banks, Planters of the Commonwealth, p. 98. A John Barcroft [*sic*] and wife Jane took the oath on 13 April 1632 and came on the Ship James, Capt. Grant, 5 June 1632, no children being named in the passenger list for them, though some are noted for other families who also crossed in the same boat. In the next year Jane got into serious trouble at Boston. Winthrop notes in his famous Journal on 12 Sept. 1633 that Captain Stone had been found "with Barcroft's wife....lying in a bed one night." In Massachusetts Colonial Records 1:108 [Shurtleff] we read under date of 3 Sept. 1633:

Mr Barcrofte (sic) doeth acknowledge to owe vnto o^r Souveraigne the King the some of xlii & Mr Samll Maſacke (Maveracke) the some of xxⁱ &c. The condicion of this recognizance is that Jane Barcrofte (sic) wife of the said John shall be of good behav^r towards all psons.

Whether these Bancrofts were also called Bancroft is, of course, problematical, but it should be noted that the three records, the ship list, Winthrop's Journal, and the court record, are all in harmony in calling them Bancroft, not Bancroft. In any case, no certain trace of the Bancrofts, if such they really were, has been found elsewhere. On the other hand, a man whose brother was capable of publishing a volume of verse some years later may have been of sufficient prestige to be entitled to be called "Mr." even in so unsavory a connection as this. Mr. Lea does identify John Bancroft with the poet's brother and says the couple removed to Lynn in 1632, though they were surely, as we have seen, still in Boston in the fall of 1633.

Mr. Lea is forced to conclude that John soon died in Lynn, as he asserts that his widow was given land at Lynn in 1637. The town votes of Lynn are now in the process of publication, but apparently there are none so early as 1637. There is, however, in Essex County Court Records and Files, 2:270, a distribution of land at Lynn in 1638, and the seventh item among a large number is "widow Bancraft, 100 acres." This is probably what Lea had to go on. Had this record called her Jane, we should have less hesitation in identifying her with the Jane Barcrofte of the Boston records, but since it did not, it would be well to be cautious.

It seems true, however, that a scion of the Derbyshire Bancrofts did come to America, a Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, born ca. 1625, died at Lynn 19 Aug. 1691, having previously been resident in Dedham and Reading. A lengthy and unsatisfactory account of this man and his descendants was published by John Kermott Allen in the New England Hist. and Gen. Register (94:215-224, 311-321; 95:56-69, 109-117, 276-285, 363-383; 96:49-57, 126-137, 284-291, 327-336; 97:65-77, 124-134, 214-220). His eighth child, born at Reading 20 Aug. 1660, died 13 July 1661, was named Ralph, a name which appears several times in the Derbyshire family. The reappearance of the name Ralph suggests that the lieutenant was a member of the Derbyshire family. Mr. Allen promised at the outset to return to the subject of Lieut. Thomas Bancroft's forebears in England but he never did so, perhaps because he never reached any satisfactory conclusion. Another descendant of the lieutenant, G. Andrews Moriarty, Esq., has informed me that he is inclined to believe that the lieutenant was a son of the

poet, but that he has never been able to find the proof in English records.

Though Mr. Allen says nothing of the poem, he would appear to have identified Lieut. Thomas Bancroft of Lynn as the poet, since he says he may have come with his brother John in 1632; and that Thomas's father died in 1627 and his stepmother in 1639. As to the last date he is following Lea, but Lea calls her his mother, not stepmother. He also quotes a history of Lynn to the effect that Thomas arrived there in 1640. The earliest record found of Thomas at Lynn is dated 1661, though he himself, in a deposition of 1681, says he hired a farm there in 1655. The history of Thomas is at least strange. He married at Dedham in 1647 and again in 1648 and had children recorded at Dedham in 1648-1650 and at Reading in 1653-1670, the twelfth and youngest child being Mary, born 16 May 1670, who is, incidentally, omitted by Mr. Allen though he notes her as unmarried and living in 1691 in connection with the probate of her father. While living at Lynn in Essex county, he served for many years as ensign for Reading which is in Middlesex County, though on modern maps the two places are but nine miles apart. He resigned this post in 1679 as he lived "remote from the said towne." Other errors of Mr. Allen do not affect our argument. To sum up what is certain about Lieut. Thomas Bancroft: he was almost certainly a member of the Derbyshire family described by Lea; he is first recorded at Dedham and Reading before he is recorded at Lynn; and there is a lacuna of seventeen years between the one appearance of the Widow Bancroft at Lynn and the first appearance of Thomas there as a tenant, not land owner. During this period Thomas Bancroft was for the last eight years recorded at Dedham and Reading. It is entirely possible that he was not connected either with the Bancrofts of Boston or the Widow Bancroft of Lynn.

As for Mr. Lea's further statement that the Widow Bancroft, and presumably her children, moved to Southampton, Long Island, we are able to say that a Widow Bancroft, this one or another, undeniably owned land at Southampton in or before 1644. George Rogers Howell, Early History of Southampton, Long Island, New York, with Genealogies (Albany, 2nd ed., 1887), p. 421, cautiously admits that a Widow Bancroft had a land grant at Southampton in 1644 but thinks she probably never came there at all. In that case, how she came to have the grant is not clear. Mr. Colket, however, succeeded [*supra*, 17:20-22] in finding a petition of John Stratton and Thomas Talmage Junr "for the quiet and peaceable Injoyment of the lott betwixt them which was formerly graunted Vnto Widow Bancroft," which was there-

upon "graunted and consented Vnto by the Generall Court provided that they shall keep, Improve, and possesse the sayd lott in their handes three years after the tyme yt was by the said widdow Bancroft given vnto them" [Records of the Town of Southampton, 1:34]. The Records of East Hampton [1:24] show that they still possessed the lot on 10 June 1652, and John Stratton's will of 30 Aug. 1684 mentions a parcel of meadow lying with Capt. Talmage undivided. Mr. Colket concludes that this appears to indicate that Stratton and Talmage had obtained the grant upon their marriages to daughters of the Widow Bancroft, but Mr. Jacobus informs me that he has seen examples of the use of the verb "give" in references to conveyances which were clearly land sales and not deeds of gift. I do not think it proved that Stratton and Talmage were sons-in-law of the Widow Bancroft, but in view of the fact that there were migrations from Lynn to Southampton, I tentatively accept the identification of the Widow Bancroft of Lynn with the Widow Bancroft of Southampton.

To return to the Boston Barcrofts, stress should be laid on the absence of any child in the ship list. If these Boston Barcrofts were the parents of the three Connecticut Bancrofts, then we should expect at least that the daughter Anna would be with them, for her marriage in 1647 strongly implies that she was in existence when the Barcrofts sailed in 1632. Furthermore, Mr. Lea did not find in Derbyshire records any evidence as to the name of the wife of the poet's brother John. He assigns the name Jane to her solely on the basis of equating John Barcroft of Boston with John Bancroft of Derbyshire. There is thus no positive proof that the three Connecticut Bancrofts were children of a Jane, and not one of them named a known child Jane. Mr. Jacobus, to whom this study owes much, would interpret the absence of any record of John Barcroft of Boston after the year 1633 as evidence of a negative sort that he may have returned to England out of chagrin.

The Widow Bancroft of Lynn, quite probably identical with the Widow Bancroft of Southampton, may well have been the wife and widow of the John who died on the crossing. But we are not inclined to believe that she was the mother of Lieut. Thomas Bancroft, since no record has been found to show that he inherited the 100 acres she was granted in 1638. As the lieutenant continued to be recorded in Essex County until his death in 1691, he must be carefully distinguished from the Thomas Bancroft who died at Enfield in 1684. If the lieutenant was not son of the widow, then she is left as a possible mother of the three Connecticut Bancrofts, but there is really not the slightest bit of evidence

to show that she was, nor that her name was Jane.

Editor's Note.—Dr. McCracken has keenly analyzed the Bancroft problems. There are several interrelated problems, some of great complexity, and it may be helpful to the reader to summarize the conclusions reached, negative though many of the conclusions are.

1. John Bancroft of Derbyshire, brother of Thomas the poet, was lost on the passage to New England. The name of his wife is unknown, but he may have been accompanied by a wife and children.

2. John Bancroft of Boston with wife Jane was not a Bancroft so far as has been proved, and this couple has no known history in New England after 1633.

3. The Widow Bancroft of Lynn 1638, quite likely identical with the Widow Bancroft of Southampton 1644, was not named Jane so far as actual records prove; she may have had daughters who married Stratton and Talmage but that is not positively proved.

4. The said Widow Bancroft may have been mother of the three Bancrofts of the Connecticut River Valley, but there is no proof that she was. She may have married one of the Connecticut settlers, thus bringing her putative children into this area, but the claim that she was the Jane who married Thomas Barber of Windsor is extremely unlikely.

5. Lieut. Thomas Bancroft first appears at Dedham in 1647 when aged about 22, removed to Reading, and did not settle in Lynn until many years after the Widow Bancroft's brief appearance there. There is no strong reason to assume that he was her son, but his own name and that of his son Ralph strongly suggest that he belonged to the Derbyshire family and his age conforms with the theory that he might be a son of Thomas the poet or of Ralph, who were brothers of the John who died on his passage to New England.

So many false and improbable statements have appeared in print concerning the early Bancrofts that a careful appraisal of these claims in the light of what the records actually prove (and they fail to prove very much) was long overdue, and Dr. McCracken deserves our gratitude for undertaking the task.

BENJAMIN⁴ DAVIS (1679-1754)

By Maclean W. McLean, of Pittsburgh, Penna.

This compiler is one of many descendants of the subject Benjamin⁴ Davis of Falmouth, Barnstable co., Mass. Amos Otis, Frederick Freeman, Charles Banks, and other genealogists, have set forth that, through the marriage of Benjamin Davis to Mary Robinson, descendants may rejoice in the knowledge that one of their direct ancestors was the Rev. John Robinson, "of blessed memory, pastor of the Pilgrim Flock in Leyden." However, a study of the will of Benjamin Davis makes it clear that his wife Mary, named therein, was not Mary Robinson. This article, therefore, has the twofold purpose of showing who the second wife was, and of identifying properly the twelve children of Benjamin Davis. Places mentioned herein are in Massachusetts unless otherwise specified. Falmouth Town Records will be designated FTR, and Falmouth Church Records as FCR.

The subject, Benjamin⁴ Davis (John³, John², Dolar¹), was born in Barnstable 8 Sept. 1679 [Mayflower Descendant, 4:224], the second son of John Davis by his first wife, Ruth² Goodspeed (Roger¹). He was baptized, together with his brothers John and Nathaniel, in the (West) Parish Church there, 3 May 1691. A week later the youngest child, Jabez Davis, was baptized, all being designated sons "of John Davis Junr." It seems probable that their mother, Ruth, was then deceased. The father twice remarried and, probably about 1700, the family moved to Falmouth where John and his third wife, Hannah (Lumbert) Davis, were founding members of the Falmouth Church in October 1708.

Benjamin Davis married first, in Falmouth, 22 Nov. 1704, Mary Robinson [FTR 1:152]. She was born in Falmouth 12 Dec. 1683, the eighth child of John Robinson by his wife Elizabeth Weeks, daughter of William Weeks Sr. of Martha's Vineyard. She was baptized in the Barnstable (West) Parish Church, 20 Oct. 1688. Her parents also were founders of the Falmouth Church, and her father represented that town at the General Court. The record of her death and place of burial are still to be found, but she evidently died soon after the birth of her ninth child, in November 1721.

Benjamin Davis married secondly, in Falmouth, 27 Apr. 1726, Mary⁴ Dimmock (John³, Shubael², Thomas¹) [FTR 1:214]. She was born in Barnstable in June 1695 [Mayflower Descendant, 4:222] and died, probably in Falmouth, after 20 July 1757. She was the third daughter of John Dimmock by his wife Elizabeth Lumbert, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Derby) Lumbert. She

was thus a niece of Benjamin Davis's stepmother. Her elder sister, Anna Dimmock, was the wife of Benjamin Davis's brother, Jabez Davis. The will of John Dimmock dated at Falmouth 24 July 1750 names his "daughter Anna Davis" and his "daughter Mary Davis," each of whom was to share in one-fifth of the estate [Barnstable County Probate, 9:251].

The will of Benjamin Davis, dated at Falmouth 1 Apr. 1754, shows: "...as to the dower of my beloved wife Mary" he gives her one half the dwelling house, one-third the real property (during widowhood), 12 shillings and a cow, as well as "all the household stuff that she brought with her." He divides the Falmouth realty between his sons Benjamin and Samuel Davis, making the former sole executor. To the third son, Melatiah, he gives but 8 d. [it is probable that this son had earlier been given property, inherited from the Weeks family, on Martha's Vineyard, vide post]. He gives to "my daughter Ruth my largest pewter platter"; to "daughter Abier" 4 d.; to "daughter Mary my flatt box"; to "daughter Elizabeth one pewter platter"; to "daughter Mehitable" 4 d.; to "daughter Reliance a bed which was her own mother's and a pewter plate"; to "daughter Thankful" 4 d.; to "daughter Anna" 4 d.; to "daughter Delight" 4 d.; and he directs that when his wife "shall cease to live my widow" all residue to be divided between his sons Benjamin and Samuel Davis. The will was witnessed by his pastor, Rev. Samuel Palmer and by the latter's second wife, Sarah (Mayhew) (Allen) Palmer, and by Rachel Hatch. [Barnstable Co. Probate, 9:156] The witnesses swore to the will at a Barnstable Probate Court 12 Dec. 1754, when Benjamin Davis was confirmed as executor. The inventory, dated 27 Dec. 1754, shows real estate of £266. 13s. 9d., and a modest personal estate; sworn 16 Dec. 1755 [*ibid.*, pp. 157, 272]. A final distribution of land, 20 July 1757, shows that the son Samuel Davis was then deceased and a division was made between his heirs and Benjamin Davis, after the widow's thirds had been set off, showing that she was still alive at that date [*ibid.*, pp. 371-2].

Children (all born in Falmouth to "Benjamin Davis and his wife Mary", FTR 1:176):

- i. Ruth⁵, b. 5 July 1705; d. Chilmark 16 Jan. 1790. She m. (by Ezra Bourn, J.P.) 29 Oct. 1730, "John Mayhew Junr. of Nantucket" (FTR 1:226). He was a son of John³ and Mehitable (Higgins) Mayhew of Chilmark, see Banks' *History of Martha's Vineyard*, 3:314.
- ii. Abiah, b. 12 Oct. 1707; d. after 1 Apr. 1754. She m. (1). ca. 1728, Simeon⁵ Hatch (Jonathan⁴, Jonathan³, Jonathan², Thomas¹). He was her second cousin, since

- his grandmother Abigail (Weeks) Hatch was sister to Elizabeth (Weeks) Robinson. By him she had two children. She m. (2) Falmouth 30 Jan. 1734/5, Edward⁴ Hatch (Samuel³, Jonathan², Thomas¹), b. there 2 June 1704, d. there in 1750. In his will he names his wife Abiah, who was made sole executrix. By him she had three children.
- iii. Mary, b. 27 Mar. 1708/9; d. between 1 Apr. 1754 and March 1757. She m. 16 Apr. 1730 Ichabod Nye (FTR 1:216), b. Falmouth 3 Aug. 1703, d. there, testate, in 1784. She is not known to have had issue. He m. (2) in 1757, the widow Remember Backus. He is No. 56 in *A Genealogy of the Nye Family* (1907), p. 96.
 - iv. Benjamin, b. 3 Sept. 1710; d. after 20 July 1757; m. Falmouth 9 Jan. 1736/7 Jerusha Butler (FTR 1:197) and had at least three children. He was a principal heir under his father's will.
 - v. Elizabeth, b. 5 Feb. 1712; d. 12 Jan. 1797; m. 2 Nov. 1738 Seth⁴ Nye (Benjamin³, John², Benjamin¹), b. Sandwich 19 Feb. 1714/15, d. Falmouth 1 Dec. 1812. He was a brother of Ichabod Nye who married Elizabeth's sister Mary Davis. She had four children.
 - vi. Mehitable, b. Sept. 1714; d. Nantucket 5 Apr. 1789. She m. 11 Oct. 1734 Jonathan Coleman (FTR 1:196), b. Nantucket June 1711, d. there 15 Apr. 1789. "Mehitable, wife of Jonathan Coleman of Nantucket" was propounded for Communion in the Falmouth Church 30 May 1742 (FCR, p. 20). She had at least six children.
 - vii. Melatiah, b. 9 Oct. 1716; d. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, 9 Jan. 1795; m. ca. 1743 Jemima³ Dunham (Cornelius⁴, Jonathan³, Jonathan², John¹). Nine children; see Banks' *History of Martha's Vineyard*, 3:156.
 - viii. Reliance, b. 18 Apr. 1719; d. after 1766. She m. (1) ca. 1753 Samuel Lawrence of Sandwich, by whom she had two sons: John, b. 7 Sept. 1754, and Samuel, b. 31 May 1757. He d. before 17 July 1757 when she had her son John baptized (FCR 1:39). She was probably his second wife. She m. (2) Sandwich 14 July 1766 Joshua Jenkins (Sandwich T.R. 1:133), b. Falmouth 5 June 1712.
 - ix. Samuel, b. 28 Nov. 1721, d. intestate in Falmouth 1757. He m. 10 Nov. 1743 Susannah Grew (FTR 1:206). She was admitted to the Falmouth Church 13 July 1755. Susannah Davis as administratrix submitted the inventory of his estate 5 Mar. 1757; real estate, £173. 6s. 8d.; recorded 3 Aug. 1762 (Barnstable Co. Probate 12:115). An accounting of the same date shows numerous creditors; children, if any, not named.

Children, all born in Falmouth to "Benjamin Davis and his wife Marah" [FTR 1:176]:

- x. Thankful, b. 10 June 1727; d. Falmouth 26 May 1782; m. (int. 11 Sept. 1748) Shubael⁴ Nye (Melatiah³, Ebenezer², Benjamin¹), b. Falmouth 1 Aug. 1724, d. there

- 3 May 1799. He is No. 99 in the Nye Genealogy, op. cit. She had by him four children. He m. (2) in 1783 Mary White of Rochester.
- xi. Anna, b. 3 Dec. 1730; d. after 1 Apr. 1754. She m. (int. 13 Oct. 1750) David Weeks, Jr. (FTR 1:165). Not further traced.
- xii. Delight, b. 3 Nov. 1733; d. after March 1757. She m. 3 Mar. 1757 Ebenezer Jones (FTR 2:3, 6). Not further traced.

JOSEPH³ CHILD, OF WATERTOWN, MASS.

By Maclean W. McLean, of Pittsburgh, Penna.

There are two published works which descendants of the Child family would normally consult. The first is the remarkable Families of Watertown (1860) by Bond. The other usual reference is The Child, Childs, Childs Families (1888) by Elias Child. For brevity's sake, these two volumes will be referred to as Bond and Child, respectively. The five volumes of Watertown Records (1894) will be designated as WR. The purpose of this article is to show that both Bond and Child credit the subject, Joseph³ Child, with only six of the eight children he had by his first wife and to make certain other corrections and additions to this family group.

Joseph³ Child (Joseph², William¹) was born in Watertown 7 Jan. 1658/9 and died there 11 Nov. 1711. He married first, Sarah Norcross, who died there presumably soon after the birth of her youngest child in March 1700/1. He married secondly, Ruth (Church) Maddock, born in Dedham 12 Jan. 1669/70, died in Westfield 10 Jan. 1746/7. (All places named in this article are in Massachusetts.)

Bond and Child agree that the first wife was a daughter of Richard Norcross of Watertown. The latter's will, dated 1709, makes a bequest to "the six children of my daughter Sarah Child, deceased." This phrase aroused the curiosity of this writer, because Bond and Child list six children of Joseph and Sarah (Norcross) Child as follows: 1. Sarah, b. 11 Nov. 1681; 2. Joseph, b. 21 Nov. 1685; 3. Mary, b. 11 Apr. 1687, d. Aug. 1688; 4. John, b. 29 Mar. 1689; 5. Samuel, b. 7 Jan. 1694/5, d. 1707; and 6. Isaac, b. 5 Mar. 1699/1700. But, since two of these children died before the date of the will of their grandfather Norcross, there evidently must be two children not accounted for. This conclusion is consistent with a problem which came to the writer's attention some years ago (see The American Genealogist, 11:43-6). The settlement of the estate of Caleb Church

[Middlesex Co. Probate, File 4449] contains an original letter, dated at Springfield 6 Oct. 1722, from Caleb's widowed daughter, Ruth (Church)(Maddock)(Child) Ingersole. In writing to her son, John Maddock, concerning settlement of her father's estate she states that she has "Inclosed a letter to your sister Elizabeth Goodwin, respecting my daughter Abigail..." A thorough study of the Maddock family group had shown that there was no person therein who could have been the Elizabeth Goodwin in question. The only alternative hypothesis is that there was an unrecorded daughter Elizabeth Child, who would have been stepsister to this John Maddock. The "daughter Abigail" referred to is known to be the younger daughter of Ruth Child's second husband, Joseph Child. The solution to the problem is proved by records of the First Church, Cambridge [p. 7 of original] which include the following baptismal entry: 5 Sept. 1697--"Samuel y^e son: Mary & Elizabeth y^e daughters of Joseph Child of Watertown:" These two daughters enable us to name the six children of Sarah (Norcross) Child who were living at the date of her father's will.

The second wife of Joseph Child was a daughter of Caleb and Joanna (Sprague) Church and granddaughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Warren) Church, so that her two daughters by Joseph Child had descent from Richard Warren of the Mayflower [supra, 11:43-6].

Joseph³ Child, "carpenter, of Watertown," purchased 8 Feb. 1698/9 from Ruth Blois a 40-acre farm [Middlesex Co. Deeds, 12:288; Bond, p. 685]. In 1710 he purchased a 19-acre tract of land from Jeremiah and Mary Norcross [brother and sister of his deceased wife], which is described as having been owned by "Richard Norcross of Watertown, deceased" [Bond, p. 740]. The only remarkable thing, indeed, about Joseph³ Child would appear to be the cause of his death, a fact not mentioned by Bond or Child. For some now inexplicable reason, he left his wife and eight children to take part in the disastrous expedition under Sir Hovenden Walker against Quebec in 1711, which ended with the shipwreck of the fleet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Somehow he managed to return home to Watertown where he died, intestate and insolvent, in November of that year.

He left behind him his widow, Ruth, then pregnant (the baby, Ebenezer, was born in the following January), mother of six unmarried children by her first husband and two by Child, and with five unmarried children by Child's first marriage. "Ruth Child" then wrote to the probate judge, Francis Foxcroft, explaining that she, "being weak and ill and incapable of acting for myself, my desire is you would grant yt my Father, Caleb Church, of ye said Watertown, may administer upon ye Estate of

my late husband, Joseph Child. Watertown, Feby. 2, 1711/12" [Middlesex Co. Probate, File 4419]. Administration was granted, the same day, to "Caleb Church of ye said Watertowne,...father in Law to...Joseph Child, deceased, at ye instance and request of Ruth Child, the said deceased's widow, and bond set at £30" [ibid.]. The inventory, dated 28 March 1711/12, consisted of two items only: his "wearin clothes and money, his wages of the country," £7. 5s. 6d.; and "Tools," 10s., which after burial expenses, itemized at £3. 19s. 2d., left a balance which Church reported insufficient to meet the debts and petitioned the Court to rule the estate insolvent, which was done, 16 April 1711/12 [ibid.].

In this extremity, evidently the widow was advised to see whether the government could be persuaded to help, and we find "the petition of Ruth Child of Watertown, widow, praying an allowance for the sickness and funerall charges of her late husband, Joseph Child, (a soldier in Her Majesty's Service in the designed expedition against Canada in the year 1711), who came sick off the said voyage, of which sickness he died; Voted that the sum of £4. 12s. 4d. be allowed and payed out of the Public Treasury to Ruth Child the petitioner in full of her becompt, and 15s. 6d. to Mr. Palsgrave Wellington for medicines and attendance. Passed 6 June 1712. [Mass. Colony Records (1903), Acts & Resolves, Vol. 9 (1708-1720), p. 290.]

It is interesting to note in this connection that the attending physician was an uncle of Ruth's first husband, John Maddock. The good doctor adopted, in 1715, her son, John Maddock, Jr., whom he made his principal heir. The widow somehow managed to retain an equity in her first husband's estate and we find, 20 Sept. 1714, a deed by which "Ruth Childs of ye town of Cambridge,...the relict widow of Joseph Childs of Watertown, deceased,...and of John Maddocks of Watertown, deceased," sold a dwelling house, fulling mill and three-quarters part of a corn mill, standing on a three-quarter acre plot, plus 12 acres of land (all in Cambridge) which she held jointly with her son, John Maddock Jr. [Middlesex Co. Deeds, 18:67]. Bond tells us that she was licensed to keep an inn in Watertown in 1717 [Bond, p. 1076]. She married thirdly, in Medford, 17 May 1720, Thomas Ingersole of Springfield, to which town she then moved. Evidently she wished to carry her tavern license with her, for we find that "Mrs. Childs is now married to a gentleman of another County, and we object against any license being granted to any person in that house where she now dwelleth, accounting it not to be suitably appointed for ye employment, neither is there any need for one in that place, as we conceiveth" [Mid-

dlex Court Recs.]. By a prenuptial agreement [*supra*, 11:43], she attempted to safeguard her children's interests, and this instrument was signed 2 May 1720 by her daughter, Lydia Childs, and her husband's son, David Ingersole. At this time she seems to have accumulated a comfortable estate. Two weeks before the marriage of her daughter, Lydia, to her stepson, David Ingersole, in March 1721, Ruth made what seems to have been the serious mistake of consenting to the sale of her husband's dwelling house and homelot in Springfield to this same David Ingersole, in return for a life lease and agreement by David to keep the premises in repair [Hampshire Co. Deeds, D:631-2]. When Thomas Ingersole died in November 1732, the widow thus had relinquished her dower rights in the estate. She would seem to have erred further in refusing administration upon the estate, so that the Court appointed the shrewd David Ingersole to act in that capacity. She petitioned the Court in 1734 to have a different administrator appointed; and in 1736 protested that she had been injured and appealed from the settlement, but the appeal was denied. After her third husband's death she resumed her work as a licensed innkeeper, apparently in Westfield. She died intestate, the inventory amounting to £155. 2s. in personal estate [Hampshire Co. Probate]. We find no indication as to how this estate was distributed.

Children of Joseph Child by first wife, Sarah Norcross:

- i. Sarah⁴, b. 11 Nov. 1681; m. 13 Nov. 1710, David Howard of Malden. (See Bond, Child, WR, Malden V.R.)
- ii. Joseph, b. 21 June 1685; m. 8 July 1713, Mary Thatcher. (See Bond, etc.) He and his brother John claimed before the Eastern Claim Commission, land in Coxhall bought on speculation by their grandfather, Richard Norcross (Gen. Dict. of Maine & New Hampshire).
- iii. Mary, b. 11 Apr. 1687; d. Watertown Aug. 1688.
- iv. John, b. 29 Mar. 1689; m. in Newton, 5 Oct. 1715, Thankful Fuller (see Bond, etc.).
- v. Mary, b. ca. 1691; bp. 5 Sept. 1697 (see above, p. 165).
- vi. Elizabeth, b. ca. 1693; bp. 5 Sept. 1697 (see above, p. 165); m. ——— Goodwin. Search must be made in Suffolk Deeds and perhaps elsewhere for this family.
- vii. Samuel, b. 7 Jan. 1694/5; bp. 5 Sept. 1697 with his two sisters above; d. 1707.
- viii. Isaac, b. 5 Mar. 1699/1700; d. 7 Feb. 1789; m. Eunice Peirce. (See Bond, etc.)

Children by second wife, Ruth (Church) Maddock:

- ix. Lydia, b. 2 June 1706; d. in Brookfield probably not long after 12 Nov. 1733; m. in Springfield, 13 Mar.

1720/1, (as his first wife), David Ingersole (see *supra*, 11:43-6). A deed dated 30 Jan. 1720/1 shows that David Ingersole purchased from Samuel Lamb ten acres in Springfield; this conveyance was witnessed by Lydia Childs (Hampshire Co. Deeds, D:185). She signed, as Lydia Child, her mother's prenuptial agreement (*ibid.*, p. 88). She signed various quitclaim deeds on her husband's behalf. The family moved in Nov. 1733 to Brookfield, and she probably died soon thereafter. It is a curious fact that although Lydia (Child) Ingersole had but one child, William Ingersole, b. in Springfield 1 Apr. 1724, d. in Lee 10 Aug. 1815, his gravestone shows that at his death he left behind him "in this dying world," 149 descendants. And among a subsequent multitude of descendants is to be counted the present writer.

- x. Abigail, b. 19 Sept. 1708; d. in Sheffield 27 Sept. 1762; m. ca. 1737 Gideon³ Pratt, b. 17 Sept. 1704, d. in Sheffield 8 June 1764, son of Nathaniel² Pratt (William¹). She was living with her half-sister, Elizabeth (Child) Goodwin in Watertown in November 1722. They moved to Springfield before 1 Aug. 1739, when Gideon Pratt, called Joyner, of that town, purchased a home lot for £160 from William Pyncheon (Hampshire Co. Deeds, K:328). On 30 Mar. 1751, the said Gideon Pratt sold his dwelling house on Sandy Hill, with about 2 acres, to George Pyncheon (*ibid.*, T:179). He and his "wife Abigail Pratt" sold property there, 30 Mar. 1752, to Luke Bliss (*ibid.*, T:427). The baptisms of their children appear upon the records of the First Church, Springfield: 1. Nathaniel, bp. 11 June 1738; 2. Lydia, bp. 29 Aug. 1741; 3. Abigail, bp. 11 Nov. 1744; 4. Gideon, bp. 3 Dec. 1749.
- xi. Ebenezer, b. 16 Jan. 1711/12. He was born six weeks after his father's death, and probably d. young. No further record of him has been found.

TEMPLE-HUMES CORRECTION

Referring to my article *supra*, 37:24-26, "family knowledge" erred in stating the name of the husband of Huldah Temple, born 2 July 1769, as Samuel Humes. Her first husband was this Samuel's elder brother, Ezra Humes, born ca. 1770, died at Montague, Mass., 10 Jan. 1834 aged 63. Their first child, Laura Ann (Humes) Bartlett, was born in Canada 19 Feb. 1798 and died in Greenfield, Mass., 29 May 1880, her death record stating her father's name as Ezra Humes. The correction is incorporated in the Ancestor Table on the next page.

—Mrs. Benjamin F. Salzer, Denver, Colorado

ANCESTOR TABLES

CVI. ANCESTOR TABLE, HELEN (BINGHAM)(MILLER) SALZER
Address: 137 High Street, Denver 18, Colorado

—I

1. Helen Ludlow Bingham (Mrs. Benjamin F. Salzer, 1897-

—II

2. Homer William Bingham, 1856-1935, Monroe, Wis.; Denver, Colo.
3. Addie Ludlow, 1856-1942.

—III

4. John Augustine Bingham, 1819-1865, Morristown, Vt.; Monroe, Wis.
5. Caroline Elizabeth Churchill, 1824-1917.
6. Arabut Ludlow, 1818-1896, Burlington, Vt.; Monroe, Wis.
7. Caroline Cotting Sanderson, 1824-1913.

—IV

8. John Bingham, 1788-1854, Cornish, N.H.; Morristown, Vt.
9. Lydia Thompson, 1785-1839.
10. William Boardman Churchill, 1794-1856, Hubbardton, Vt.; Collinsville, Ill.
11. Almira Humes, 1806-1893, Collinsville, Ill.; Monroe, Wis.
12. James Ludlow, 1789-1830, Poultney & Burlington, Vt.
13. Rosannah Morton, 1797-1824.
14. John Sanderson, 1789-1851, Waltham, Templeton, West Cambridge (now Arlington) & Cambridge, Mass.; Durand, Ill.
15. Lydia Harris, 1791-1831.

—V

16. Elias Bingham, 1753-1829, Windham, Conn.; Cornish, N.H.
17. Vashti Elderkin, 1754-1804.
18. Loring Thompson, 1756- , Halifax, Mass.; Cornish, N.H.
19. Mary Whiton, 1752-1787.
20. Rev. Jesse Churchill, Jr., 1757-1828, Wethersfield, Conn.; Hubbardton, Vt.; West Winfield, N.Y.
21. Hannah Boardman, 1765-1804.
22. Ezra Humes, 1770-1834, Douglas & Dudley, Mass.; Thompson, Conn.; Portsmouth, N.H.; New Salem & Montague, Mass.
23. Huldah Temple, 1769-1850, Westmoreland & Portsmouth, N.H.; Collinsville, Ill.; Monroe, Wis.
- 24.*— Ludlow,
25. Mercy Hyde, c.1773-c.1840, Poultney, Vt.; Granville, N.Y.; Johnson, Vt.
26. Russell Morton, 1771-1827, East Windsor, Conn.; Williston, Vt.
27. Prudence Smith, 1771-1824.
28. Abner Sanderson, 1739-1822.
29. Mary (Child) Hagar, 1745-1817.
30. Daniel Harris, 1752-1820, Dorchester, Mass.; Fitchburg, Mass.
31. Judith Goodale, 1761-1837.

—VI

32. Lemuel Bingham, 1713-1788, Windham, Conn.
33. Hannah Perkins, 1717-1793.
34. John Elderkin, IV, 1719-1783, Norwich & Windham, Conn.
35. Rebecca Allen, 1721-1810.
36. Thomas Thomson, Jr., 1720-1769, Halifax, Mass.
37. Mary Loring, 1726-1802.
38. Abraham Whiton, 1729/30- , Hingham & Halifax, Mass.
39. Mary Ripley, 1727-

40. Jesse Churchill, 1726-1806, Newington, Conn.; Hubbardton, Vt.
41. Jerusha Gaylord, 1731-bef. 1769.
42. Capt. Charles Boardman, 1725-1793, Wethersfield, Conn.
43. Abigail Stillman, 1733-1818.
44. Samuel Humes, Jr., 1750-1827, Douglas & Dudley, Mass.; Thompson, Conn.; New Salem, Mass.
45. Mary (or Marcy) Thompson, -aft. May 1827.
46. Elijah Temple, 1732-1807, Hadley & Shutesbury, Mass.; Westmoreland, N.H.
- 47.*Abigail ———, ———.
- 48 and 49.*
50. James Hyde, aft. 1800, Canterbury, Conn.; Poultney & Colchester, Vt.
51. Hannah Thatcher, 1753- .
52. Isaac Morton, 1714-1790, Windsor & East Windsor, Conn.
53. Eleanor Barrett, 1731-1825.
- 54 and 55.*
56. Thomas Sanderson, 1710-1763, Waltham, Mass.
57. Anna Dix, 1711/12- .
58. Daniel Child, Jr., 1709-1792, Watertown & Waltham, Mass.
59. Mary Bright, 1710-1777.
60. Thomas Harris, 1718- , Needham, Dorchester & Fitchburg, Mass.
61. Lucy Pierce, 1722/3-1798.
62. David Goodale, Jr., 1716- , Salem, Mass.
63. Lydia Putnam, 1718-1789.

CVII. GENEVIEVE TYLEE (MRS. JOHN J.) KIEPURA
Address: 325 Monterey Street, Soledad, California

—I

1. Genevieve Tylee Kiepora, 1881- , Omaha, Neb.; Sioux City, Iowa; Soledad, Calif.

—II

2. Augustus A. Tylee, 1837-1909, Ohio; Kansas.
3. Jane Gallahan, 1848-1894.

—III

4. William Tylee, 1807-1883, Ohio; Kansas.
5. Juliet Hurlburt, 1806-1864.
6. Thomas Gallahan, Jr., 1809-1872, Ireland; New York.
7. Ellen Stokes, 1822-1891.

—IV

8. Capt. Samuel Tylee, Jr., 1766-1845, Hartford, Conn.; Hubbard, Ohio.
9. Anna Sanford, 1772-1818.
10. Jehiel Hurlburt, Jr., -1813, Conn.; Ohio.
11. Sibyl Martindale, 1772-1813.
- 12.*Thomas Gallahan, Sr., - , Ireland.
- 13.*
- 14.*----- Stokes, - , Ireland.
- 15.*Ellen Furlong, - .

—V

16. Commander Samuel Tylee, 1736-1781, Hartford, Conn.
17. Hannah Emmons, 1734-1811.
18. Zachariah Sanford, 1737-1807, Hartford, Conn.
19. Ann Hill, 1736-1811.

20. Jehiel Hurlburt, Sr., -1813, Hartford, Ohio.

21. Eunice Bacon, 1755-1838.

22. Zadock Martindale, 1728-1797, Westfield, Mass.

23. Sibyl Shipman, 1738-1797.

24 to 31.*

-VI

32. Thomas Tylee (Tyley), c.1707-1789, Hartford and Saybrook, Ct.

33. Hannah Curtis, -

34. Jonathan Emmons, 1698-1777, East Haddam, Conn.

35. Rachel Griswold, 1705-1767.

36. Thomas Sanford, 1695-1762, Hartford, Conn.

37. Amy Hoskins, 1699-1762.

38. John Hill, 1692-bef.1769, East Hartford, Conn.

39. Ann Dickinson, 1708-1786.

40. Ebenezer Hurlbut, Jr., 1723- , Windsor & Simsbury, Conn.

41.*

42. Mascal Bacon, 1720-1800, Simsbury, Conn.

43. Ann Higley, 1726-1759.

44. Edward Martindale, c.1688-1763, Westfield, Mass.

45. Ruth Smead, - , mar. 1721.

46. Samuel Shipman, 1702-1763, Saybrook, Conn.

47. Martha Shipman, 1696-aft.1769.

48 to 63.*

-VII

64. John¹ Tyley, -1743, Hartford, Conn.

65.*Susanna -----, -1724.

66. Samuel Curtis, Jr., 1684-1746, Wethersfield, Conn.

67. Susanna (Clark)(Bowen) Allen, 1672- .

68. Samuel Emmons, 1671-1767, East Haddam, Conn.

69. Elizabeth Butler, 1667-aft.1709.

70. Jacob Griswold, 1675-aft.1742, Wethersfield, Conn.

71. Abigail Hand, -1747.

72. Robert Sanford, Jr., 1655-1728, Hartford, Conn.

73. Mary Pratt, -1702.

74. Anthony Hoskins, Jr., 1663-1747, Windsor, Conn.

75. Hannah -----, -

76. Thomas Hill, 1650-1704, Middletown & Hartford, Conn.

77. Mary -----, -aft. 1735.

78. Daniel Dickinson, 1674-1768, East Hartford, Conn.

79. Elizabeth Crow, 1685-1709.

80. Ebenezer² Hurlbut, 1685-1756, Simsbury, Conn.

81. Hannah Winchell, 1693-1784.

82 and 83.*

84. Nathaniel³ Bacon, 1690-1747, Simsbury, Conn.

85. Abigail Segar, 1692-1771, from Suffield, Conn.

86. Dr. Samuel Higley, 1687-1731, Simsbury, Conn.

87. Abigail Bement, 1700-1746, from Enfield, Conn.

88 and 89.*

90. Ebenezer Smead, 1675-1753, Greenfield, Mass.

91. Esther Catlin, -1733.

92. William Shipman, 1656-1725, Saybrook, Conn.

93. Alice Hand, -

94. John Shipman, 1664-1718, Saybrook, Conn.

95. Martha Humphrey, 1663- .

96 to 127.*

From time to time we have to remind old subscribers and explain to new ones that the asterisks after the numbers and in front of names indicate that the descendant desires further information, usually because either the maiden name or the parentage of the starred ancestor has not been learned.

The publication of Ancestor Tables is a service accorded to subscribers only. We had several motives in initiating this service. One was, quite frankly, to encourage subscription and to hold the interest of subscribers, for we realize that it is quite impossible to publish in every issue something that is of personal interest to each subscriber. That it has proved a popular feature is indicated by the fact that nearly a third of the subscribers have sent in their Ancestor Tables for publication. The addresses of those who enter Tables are given, so that those with further information can write directly; and we have been informed that in a few cases a mutually helpful correspondence was thereby set in motion. Hence, to a limited extent, the Tables are a substitute for "want" notices.

The plan is to give a single line, so far as possible, to each ancestor, including name, year dates of birth and death, and chief place of residence. The residence of the wives may usually be inferred from those of her father and husband, so in most cases need not be entered.

As a rule we have been quite strict in limiting the tables to six generations, though on the preceding page we allowed Mrs. Kleupura a seventh generation because half her ancestry was overseas and untraced so that this required no more space, and we knew her to be a competent genealogist. There are sound reasons for the limitation. Six generations usually go back through the difficult period of migration from the East to the West for which public records are so often unavailable. So we felt (another of our motives for undertaking to publish these Tables) that much valuable information, obtained by the descendant from family knowledge and records and from actual research, would be preserved in this way for future generations.

To carry the Tables back to "first settlers" would require several pages for each entrant and consume more space than we could give to this feature. In the early generations there would be a large amount of duplication of ancestors. It is also true that many amateurs, after tracing their lines to a point where they connect with town and family histories, simply copy such data without verification, and there are so many inaccuracies in many printed sources that we felt it unwise to include the earlier generations.

RECENT BOOKS

KNOW YOUR ANCESTORS: A Guide to Genealogical Research. By Ethel W. Williams, Ph.D. Charles E. Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont. Cloth, 313 p., indexed. Price in the United States, \$4.50.

In general, Dr. Williams' book is extremely good and provides important information, some of which is not found in previous books on the subject. The beginner should find it most helpful and to the experienced it should prove a handy reference tool. This is especially true of certain sections of the book, such as the chapter on Quakers and their records, where an extended bibliography is added to the general information, and a dictionary of terms and abbreviations, as well as some of the classifications and entries in the general bibliography (pp. 286-300). It is also true of the pages devoted to land records in the public domain states, but the importance, location and interpretation of the early land records in the colonial states are somewhat neglected. It is useful to have a listing of the change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar in the various European countries (p. 35) but puzzling to read on the previous page of "the fall of the Roman Empire" in 1582, approximately a thousand years too late, and it had no connection with the calendar change.

Also useful, though found in other reference books, is the information about where to obtain vital records in each state since the states kept vital statistics, though oddly this constitutes most of the chapter entitled "Research in County Records," which contains virtually nothing about county records. Odds and ends of useful information are found, such as (p. 80) the ways of obtaining a delayed birth certificate. Topographically, research sources are stated for New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, but our southern states seem somewhat neglected. The list of depositories of church records is a good feature.

Quite a number of misstatements, some of them doubtless clerical or typographical slips, as well as some questionable statements, are to be noted. For example, Negroes were brought to Virginia as slaves "as early as 1419" (p. 154); a Stebbings Genealogy, called the first published in the United States, is dated 1871 instead of 1771 (p. 14), hardly a misprint because it is entered in a chronological list between 1862 and 1876. On page 110 we are told, "The Church of England was the established church in the American Colonies until after the Revolution," which is untrue of some of the New England colonies where what is now the Congregational Church was the established church for many years. On page 274 we learn that "Hearsay evidence is prohibited [*sic*] by

law." Also on the same page, "A letter is the property of the writer and cannot be published without his consent." The physical letter is the property of the person to whom it was addressed and delivered, but the caution given is valid, because the publication rights remain vested in the writer. The information regarding copyright is useful, but perhaps it should have been made clear that nothing in the public domain is subject to copyright, hence so far as public records are concerned the only protection that copyright gives to a published genealogy is the arrangement of the material and the comments written by the compiler.

In the Dictionary of Terms and Abbreviations, an excellent and novel feature, the term "passim" is defined as "everywhere," but really means "here and there." In discussing the Dutch naming system, the pattern mentioned was often followed but by no means universal, and in later generations in this country was often not followed, so it is a good clue for the genealogist but not necessarily a "reliable" one (p. 282).

Neither in the chapter on New Jersey nor in the bibliography have I seen mention of the valuable Genealogical Magazine of New Jersey, nor of the work of Charles Carroll Gardner on a genealogical dictionary of New Jersey, nor of Orra Eugene Monnette's seven volumes which, despite many inaccuracies, do contain useful data. In the bibliography under "Guides and Indexes" one finds Munsell's The American Genealogist listed, which was merely a catalogue of family histories, but surprisingly Munsell's valuable Index of 1900 with its 1908 Supplement are omitted. Other important omissions can be cited, but it is only fair to say that no bibliography of this type can be complete, and I have been pleased to find works included which I had never heard of.

Excellent though the book is in many ways, the examples cited of omission and misstatement show that it is not free from serious defects.

MORE ABOUT THE PIERRE BILLIOU FAMILY OF STATEN ISLAND, compiled by Dorothy Fordyce Lucas, published by Elmer Garfield Van Name, with articles of his own on the Billiou Staten Island Homestead and on the Simonson family. Paper, 16 p., lithoprinted.

THE BENJAMIN BRAMAN LOG CABIN...GLOUCESTER COUNTY, N.J. By Elmer G. Van Name, LL.B., LL.D. Paper, 8 p., lithoprinted.

Dr. Van Name's monographs are always full of genealogical meat and these are no exception. The story of the log cabin and its identification is of considerable interest. As so often happens, where old houses are concerned, the cabin's original owner had been misiden-

tified, as Dr. Van Name convincingly proves. For those interested, his address is 230 Bellevue Avenue, Haddonfield, New Jersey.

BAR BILLS AT CROWN POINT: Some 1761 Law Suits against Rhode Island Soldiers. By Charles W. Farnham. Publication No. 45, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island. Paper, 10 p.

Handsomely printed, this monograph identifies a number of Rhode Island soldiers who served in 1760, many of them under Amherst, at Crown Point and left unpaid bills for which an Albany merchant sued them. This proof of service will be welcomed by their descendants.

AUSTIN GENEALOGY SOCIETY QUARTERLY, Vol. 1, No. 1, Nov. 1960. Paper, 20 p. Address Mrs. E. H. Pettibon, 2312 Endfield Road, Austin 3, Texas.

This issue contains good source material, such as abstracts of probate records of Travis County, 1835-1855, marriage records of the same county, 1850-1900 (grooms whose names begin with A are in this issue), and the beginning of indexes of Confederate Pensioners of Texas and of Austin Cemeteries.

Certain publications and genealogical intelligence have come to the reviewer's attention which may be of interest to some of our readers. Mr. Frederick R. Rice, 16 Eastern Avenue, Arlington 74, Mass., informs us that the Edmund Rice 1638 Association, Inc., plans to bring the old Rice Family (1858) up to date and would welcome data from descendants. The family of the late Orra E. Monnette has presented his large genealogical collection to the Los Angeles Public Library. The American Jewish Historical Society has moved its offices to 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N.Y. The Fort Worth Public Library, 9th Street at Throckmorton, Fort Worth 2, Texas, has issued a key for genealogists to its Southwest Hist. and Gen. Department which will be very useful to those who live near enough to use its fine collection of books, manuscripts, microfilms and maps. A 1960 publication which genealogists may find useful is The American Counties: a Record of the Origin of the Names of the 3,067 Counties, Dates of Creation and Organization, Area, Population, Historical Data, etc., by Joseph Nathan Kane (\$11.00). Leslie Gilbert Pine, the editor of Burke's Peerage, has published American Origins: a Handbook of Genealogy (\$6.95).

GENEALOGICAL TEXTBOOKS AND PERIODICALS

A Note by the Editor-in-Chief

Perhaps Genealogy as Pastime and Profession, which I wrote and published in 1930, may be considered a precursor of the rash of books on the subject which have since appeared, although it was not designed as a formal textbook but rather as a readable discussion of many phases of the subject. Long out of print, it is now "dated" in a few respects, but no revised edition is planned despite the urging of many correspondents.

This was followed in 1936 by Oscar Frank Stetson's The Art of Ancestor Hunting, reviewed supra [13:58-60], since reissued (third edition, 1956). In 1937 Gilbert Harry Doane brought out his Searching for your Ancestors (later editions, 1948 and 1960), full of information and sound advice, which includes helpful bibliographies. Then came Ways and Means of Identifying Ancestors by Evan L. Reed, in 1947, which contains—perhaps its most helpful feature—maps of each state in the eastern half of the country with dates of the formation of the counties and the names of county seats.

During the past decade the upsurge of books about genealogy has approached a tidal wave. Archibald F. Bennett, Secretary of the Genealogical Society at Salt Lake City, Utah, has issued three: A Guide for Genealogical Research (1951), Finding your Forefathers in America (1957), and Advanced Genealogical Research (1959). The appendices to the first of these volumes contain a wealth of information, chronological and otherwise, not brought together elsewhere. Mr. Bennett gives case histories to show how problems are worked out, hence his books are full of specific data concerning many families including their origin abroad. In 1951 Noel C. Stevenson published Search and Research (revised edition, 1959), a most useful reference work, and in 1958 The Genealogical Reader, an anthology of articles dealing with various phases of research. And in 1958 appeared Derek Harland's Research Procedure and Evaluation of Evidence (the second volume of A Basic Course in Genealogy), which explains the nature and the different types of evidence with many concrete examples often accompanied by illustrations.

The American Society of Genealogists in 1960 published Genealogical Research Methods and Sources, noticed supra [36:178-180], covering the field in general and written by various genealogists with special knowledge of the various regions or sub-topics discussed. And at the beginning of 1961, Know Your Ancestors, by Ethel W. Williams (reviewed herein) made its appearance.

This does not complete the roster, for two volumes on genealogical research were published by E. K. Kirkham in 1954 and 1956; several editions of The Handy Book for Genealogists were issued by George B. Everton and Gunnar Rasmuson during the past decade; in 1958 the D.A.R. published Is That Lineage Right? prepared by a committee with Dr. Jean Stephenson as chairman. Quite probably there have been other publications which have not come to my notice. There have also been books (and magazine articles to boot) dealing with regional sources such as that of Richard LeBaron Bowen, Massachusetts Records (1957), of Rosalie Fellows Bailey, Guide to Genealogical and Biographical Sources for New York City 1783-1898, and others too numerous to mention.

In England a similar phenomenon is seen. A small but helpful book, Genealogy for Beginners (1955), by Arthur J. Willis, has recently been followed by English Genealogy (1960), by Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., the Richmond Herald, and American Origins (1960), by Leslie Gilbert Pine. Nor should we overlook the American-published Genealogical Research in England and Wales, by David E. Gardner and Frank Smith; the first volume (1956) deals with vital and census records, and parish registers, the second volume (1959) with probate records and the English counties with maps of each, as well as military records. If this series is completed as planned, it will be the most detailed and comprehensive treatment in print of English record sources.

Books on genealogy fall mainly into four categories: (1) readable discussions of various phases of the subject; (2) specific instruction to novices; (3) bibliographies and indexes; and (4) information as to the different types of records and where they may be consulted in different parts of the country. Most of the books mentioned combine these categories to some extent, but are inclined to favor one or two of them above the others. So far as the first category is concerned, there is always room for more books, because people of creative ability and adequate information can always find something new, instructive or amusing to write on the subject. On the contrary, I feel that the market may already be oversupplied with books, chapters and magazine articles which would fall in the second category. Several of these books are very good in explaining how to undertake research and in warning novices of the pitfalls to avoid, as well as supplying them with a minimum of the information they will need at the start. It must be remembered that the average human being can absorb only just so much predigested knowledge, and the knowledge we retain the longest is that which we acquire by the good old trial and error method, by making

mistakes and learning from them. Probably most of the best-known genealogists today never received any formal instruction in the subject. Courses taught by proficient genealogists, with oral discussion and with supervised written projects can undoubtedly be very helpful. An earnest student can undoubtedly learn much and get off to a good start by reading one or more of the good books available. Neither method by itself will produce an accomplished genealogist. There is no substitute for actual digging in the original record sources, abstracting all that may affect the search in hand, and then arranging one's notes in logical order, ending with a triumphant cry of "Q.E.D."

At any rate, it may be doubted that better books of instruction can be written than the best of those already on the market. As for the third category, indexes are always helpful. For my part, I am eagerly awaiting the fourth volume of the Index to Genealogical Periodicals, of which I compiled the first three and which Dr. Ethel W. Williams is now preparing. Without it, I can't even locate readily articles in my own magazine which appeared during the last eight years. The case is somewhat different with bibliographies. Those that have appeared as appendices to some of the books named above are very helpful, but they necessarily overlap to a considerable extent, and no one of them claims to be exhaustive. None of those which lists periodicals contains a complete list of all American genealogical periodicals, either extant or extinct. But to attempt a complete bibliography would be a herculean and probably a thankless task, unless done on a regional basis along the lines suggested below.

As for the fourth category, very good lists are found in several books of the various classes of public records and where they are located. That is to say, the information is good in a general way, but when I study the listing for a state with whose records I have been familiar for years, I find all the lists incomplete, some even meagre. The published lists are helpful so far as they go, but they do not go far enough. It is doubtful, indeed, whether any genealogical student possesses or could acquire the necessary knowledge to list minutely all that is available in the way of records in every state. The present lists are accessible in some of the books named and do not need reprinting. I would suggest that for the future the method followed by the American Society of Genealogists is the right method; that is, to have the record sources of each state or region handled by different writers, each one familiar by years of personal contact with the records of each locality. The book issued by the Society in 1960 was a

survey of the entire field and took in such a wide territory that the discussion of the source material for each of the colonial states had to be highly condensed and omitted so far as non-colonial states are concerned.

Now if a second edition of this book is published, why not limit it to the other sections and start preparing a second volume to contain, by states, a catalogue of all types of genealogical records—vital, church, probate, land, court, cemetery, etc.—giving the dates they cover and specifying the dates between which records may be missing or destroyed. This should be accompanied by a statement as to just what records have been printed, verbatim or in abstract, in either books or magazines. State Libraries and historical societies often have copies of church, cemetery and other records (some of which have since been lost or have decayed), and it would be a splendid idea if the writer for each state could get these institutions to prepare a list for inclusion of just what original records they have copies of, as well as what large genealogical collections [not manuscripts of specific family names] are in their custody. Such a book would be almost authoritative and would be a godsend to all searchers.

Before this note gets entirely out of hand, I wish to say a few words about genealogical periodicals, of which there has been a large increase in recent years. I appreciate the fact that some of the "little" magazines are performing a service in publishing records of their own localities. However, for several reasons I think it preferable to have a few large quarterlies rather than a large number of small ones. The searcher would have fewer sources to consult, if some of the small magazines combined. The larger units could be indexed annually, for some of the small publications have no index. They could be printed or lithographed and issued with covers, instead of being put out on folded mimeographed sheets which are often torn or left with holes if they are stapled together for mailing.

Some of these periodicals are put out by groups or societies and some of them are limited to a single city or town. Naturally they wish to issue bulletins concerned with their meetings and personal matter. But when good genealogical data or local records are included in these bulletins, they are almost going to waste. Most libraries are on a limited budget and even those with good genealogical sections cannot afford to buy all or even a large proportion of the genealogical books and periodicals. By combining, the record data could be issued in larger units, in better style, and would command a larger subscription list.

EVALUATION OF GENEALOGICAL WRITERS

VIII. OSCAR JEWELL HARVEY
1851-1922

By George E. McCracken

Mr. Harvey was a competent genealogist and a superb local historian but he is worthy of special notice here because he succeeded in tracing the New England ancestry of many early settlers of northeastern Pennsylvania. This he was able to do because he was personally acquainted with many grandchildren of original settlers of Wyoming Valley and thus had access to family traditions and archives, as well as to the rich collections stored in the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in Wilkes-Barre.

In addition to a history of Irem Temple, Wilkes-Barre, which I have never seen, Mr. Harvey was the author of four works, the second of which was a multiple-family genealogy, The Harvey Book, 1028 pages, published in 1899, and devoted to accounts of the families stemming from Thomas Harvey of Dorchester, Mass., James Nesbitt of New Jersey, Robert Dixon of New London County, and John Jameson of Voluntown, Conn., from which Mr. Harvey himself descended, but including also much other collateral material. While my own interests have not caused me to examine this book in detail, it bears every evidence of the use of proper genealogical method and assiduous search of the primary sources.

The other three works were primarily histories but in all three Mr. Harvey adopted the policy of providing biographical sketches of persons mentioned in the text, replete with genealogical accounts of their ancestry, usually going back to the immigrant ancestor and forward to descendants living when Mr. Harvey wrote. This fact makes these histories as valuable as genealogies for the families concerned. The first of these three works was Mr. Harvey's maiden effort, the History of Lodge 61, F. & A.M., 1794-1897 (Wilkes-Barre 1897), 672 pages with index, and the third was a history of what was known, when he wrote in 1918, as the Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, really a merger of three earlier banking institutions, and is the slimmest of Mr. Harvey's contributions, coming to only 163 pages.

We have left the second history to the last because it is easily the most important of Mr. Harvey's books and is, in our estimation, the finest local history ever written concerning an American region. The first two volumes of A History of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania were published by Mr. Harvey in 1909, with

the intent of adding a third volume later, but the expense of publishing had been so great that Mr. Harvey died in 1922 without publishing more. The third volume was published by Col. Ernest Gray Smith in 1927, and this contains sufficient material found in manuscript after Mr. Harvey's death to make a total, with the first two volumes, of 1478 pages, printed exactly as Mr. Harvey wrote them. Enough notes were found to permit preparation of 98 additional pages, and Colonel Smith himself wrote 216 pages of vol. iii, and all of vol. iv (420 pages) which appeared in 1929. The total of 2215 pages of the narrative brings the story down to the twentieth century, but Mr. Harvey's own part ends with the year 1785. This covers, however, the long initial treatment of the geological origins, the occupation of the Valley by the Indians, the settlement of the Susquehanna Company, the Battle of Wyoming (3 July 1778) and the subsequent massacre, and a good part of the bloody conflicts known as the Pennamite-Yankee Wars, all done on a superb scale which was not reached by Colonel Smith in his own contributions. Later, in 1929, the latter issued under the same title two other volumes (795 pages in all) containing biographical sketches of prominent citizens in the region at that period. Much genealogical information is contained in these volumes, but as the sketches were prepared from data supplied by the subjects themselves, these volumes possess the advantages and disadvantages of such a method of compilation.

The early settlers of Wyoming Valley were in large proportion from two Connecticut counties, Windham and New London, with Litchfield a not very close third. There was also a considerable number from Rhode Island and other New England localities, as well as some from the middle colonies and even Pennsylvania itself. Mr. Harvey's sympathies were naturally on the side of the Yankee settlers, being descended from several of them, but in the main he can be absolved of partiality. Although he had a high sense of historical honesty, he was a man of delicate feeling and this led him on a few occasions to suppress unsavory facts about settlers whose descendants must have been his personal friends. On one occasion, while recounting a squabble between two settlers, he conceals their identity by referring to them only by letters of the alphabet, doubtless not the initials of their names. Again, though he transcribes from the original in Connecticut the text of a complaint made by settlers against a certain judge, the judge appears in the complaint only as ***. A more serious suppression, however, concerns one of the heroes slain in the Battle in 1778, when it is stated

that he appears to have had no wife or issue, this though Mr. Harvey must obviously have learned some of the facts he gives from the family itself. The reason for this is the fact that the widow lived as common law wife with a survivor of the Battle afterwards very prominent. This man actually married the widow when waited upon by a doubtless self-appointed committee of neighbors who instructed him that he must marry the woman or else. When Mr. Harvey wrote, descendants of this man were prominent citizens in the community.

This appreciation of Mr. Harvey has been prepared because the first stimulus which I received to concern myself with the eighteenth-century history of my boyhood home came from what must have been one of the last public lectures ever given by Mr. Harvey.

WHO WANTS WHAT AND WHERE

LONGINO.—Would like to correspond with anyone who can offer any leads for tracing this family name.

—Mrs. S. W. Longino, 203 Whitlock Drive, Marietta, Ga.

REED.—Proof desired of the parentage, wives, and family history of the two Josiah Reeds who appear in the 1790 Census at Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N.Y.

—Mrs. Mabel Woods Smith, 53 Edgewood Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

HUNT-NICHOLS.—Information wanted as to marriage and descendants of Mary Hunt, b. 12 Dec. 1756, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Staples) Hunt [Families of Old Fairfield, 2:516]. Was her father the Jesse⁵ Hunt (Thomas⁴, Thomas³, Thomas², Thomas¹) given in the New York Line in Wyman's Hunt Genealogy, stated to have m. (1) — Staples, (2) Esther (Wetmore) Brown, widow of David Brown and daughter of Rev. James Wetmore of Rye. The children of Esther are named in this genealogy, but not the children of the Staples wife. Did the Mary Hunt born 1756 perhaps marry Daniel Nichols (1757-1834) of Stamford, Conn.?

—Agnes Doolittle, Milford, Iowa

REED-WELLS-COOPER. Wanted, parentage of Samuel and Mary Wells, parents of Keziah (Christian) Wells (1812-1860), wife of James Reed (1809-1885), Orange Co., N.Y., and parentage of Sara E. Cooper (1832-1876) who lived near Olean, N.Y., and m. 16 Dec. 1854 William Robinson Reed (1834-1879).

—Morris E. Seymour, 549 Warren Road, Ithaca, New York

INVENTORY OF THOMAS HARRIS OF KILLINGWORTH, CONN.

Communicated by Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., M.S., F.A.S.G.

Note: A photostatic copy of this document, of which the original is deposited at the State Library, Hartford, was supplied by Mr. Sheppard; the Editor-in-Chief is responsible for the reading below. The wife of Thomas Harris was Ruth James, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Ruth (Jones) James of East Hampton, N.Y., and granddaughter of Rev. Thomas and Olive (Ingoldsby) James of New Haven, Conn., and Needham Market, co. Suffolk, England, and of Rev. John Jones of Fairfield, Conn., the said Olive Ingoldsby being a daughter of Rev. Anthony and Dorcas (Bulkeley) Ingoldsby and a niece of Rev. Peter Bulkeley. For these connections, see *supra*, 11:26-30, and *The Bulkeley Genealogy* (1933), p. 16. The sons of Thomas Harris founded the Harris family of Cumberland County, N.J.; see *New England Hist. and Gen. Register*, 105:56-60, 155; *Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine*, 17: 79 ff., 91 ff.; 18:81.

* * * * *

Killingworth: June: 1697

An Inventory off The Estate of Thomas Harris

	deced
Waring Clothes: 04-10-00: bedstead & beed furnituer therunto	10-04-00
1 trundall bead steed bead & furnituer	03-03-00
be[dd]ing bedstead & furnituer	12-00-00
1 Chest of Lining 06-03-0: 7 pillo Cotes	06-15-00
00-12-0	
3 sheets 01-04-0: 2 holland sheets; 2 pillo Cotes 02-10	03-14-00
tabill Lining	01-16-00
3 bras ketels: one skillit	02-16-00
2 iron pots: 1 small 1 small kitell: 1 iron skillit	01-10-00
patar 02-19-0: fier slire: tongs tramall andirons	01-00-00
2 firing pans 00-08-0: a Cuttall axe & belt	
00-06-0	00-14-00
a smoothing iron 00-03-06: a gun 01-06-0: 2 trunks	01-14-00
4 Chists 01-07-0: 2 boxes 00-05-0	01-12-00
6 Cheairs 01-10-0: Coopers tools 01-16-0	03-06-00
5 Chears 00-12-0: a Loking glas 00-06-0	00-18-00
a Case With three botels 00-04-0: 2 bages	
0-04-0	00-08-00
barels and paiell 0-06-0: 5 yards 1/2 of Cloth 00-11-0	00-17-00

1 small table 00-04:0 by seuerall boocks 02:00:	
0	02-04-00
in Cash	63-00-00
1 ax and hand saw 00:05: sadill & bridall	
01:03:0	01-08-00
	<u>118-13-6</u>

by information uppon Longiland: 1 ox: 2 three year old
heaifers: 1 Cow: 1 year old: 23 sheep
All so by information at Winsor about fiftye: 50 sidar
barels

the Numbar of Chillderan

- 1: daughtar: mary: aged: 13 years
- 1: son Thomas aged :: 8 years
- 1: son Nathaniell aged: 3: years
- 1 son Samuell aged: 8: months

this inuenty taken by

vs: Henry Crane
William Steeuens
John Griswold

The above inuenty
Estate Ceazed & seruered
according to order
P me Daniell Clarcke Counstable

[On the reverse of the inventory]

An Jn^{RY} of y^e Estate of M^r Thomas Harris late of Kennal-
worth in y^e Colony of Conecticut deced by his owne hand
(as fe[blot]) presented by M^{rs} Ruth Harris Relict of y^e
Deced And in hopes of [his-blotted] Majties gracious
fi[--]ry Adscōn of y^e s^d Estate graunted her y^e s^d widow
she giving due bond or Recognizance to y^e Authority at
Kennelworth for due pformance of s^d Adscōn viz^t to pay
Just debts as fir as y^e estate shall thereto Extend & to
make distribucōn of porcons to y^e Children of y^e Deced
viz^t one thirds to s^d widow a double procōn to y^e Eld-
est son & single porcons to y^e rest of y^e Children y^e
Debts & Court fees being 1st pd.

15^{lb} mony allowed for Educacōn of y^e younger Children

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AUSTIN'S
GENEALOGICAL DICTIONARY OF RHODE ISLAND

By G. Andrews Moriarty, A.M., LL.B., F.S.A., F.A.S.G.

CLARKE. Families of Jeremiah Clarke, p. 44, 3rd column, and of Joseph Clarke, p. 47, 3rd column. William Clarke, born 27 May 1673, was not the son of Latham² Clarke (Jeremiah¹) but the son of William² Clarke (Joseph¹) of Jamestown, R.I., and his wife Hannah Weeden. William³ married 15 Apr. 1700 Hannah Knight. They later removed to Westerly, R.I., in that part later set off as Charlestown and still later as Richmond, R.I. (See the evidence in New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 85: 418.)

LOW. Page 339, Samuel, 3rd column. Samuel Low, of Warren, R.I., married first, about 1722, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Wilson of Braintree, Mass., born in Medfield 31 Oct. 1689. They had:

- i. Anne, m. 10 Dec. 1743 Joseph Bosworth, Jr., of Rehoboth, Mass.
- ii. John.
- iii. Hooker.

Elizabeth was great-granddaughter of the famous Rev. John Wilson of Boston [J. Gardner Bartlett in New England Hist. & Gen. Register, 61:129]. Samuel Wilson married second, Isabel Greene, and had:

- iv. Samuel

SMITH. John Smith the Miller, p. 385, 4th column. Philip⁴ Smith (Elisha³, John², John¹), born 6 Jan. 1703. He married Wait Waterman, daughter of Resolved Waterman [Austin, p. 411, 4th column]. Arnold in his Vital Record of Rhode Island, and the Waterman Family (1954), 3: 21, following Arnold, ~~wrongly~~ married Wait to Philip Smith Field on 16 Feb. 1734/5. [Cf. Smithfield Deeds, 2:436; I owe this correction to Charles W. Farnham of Providence, R.I.]

NOTES AND ERRATA

SMITH-POTTER BIBLE RECORD, supra, 37:23. The first three children of Noah Smith were Priscilla, Nicholas and Mary as stated, followed by Unis and Othniel, dates as stated, Noah, 24 Dec. 1745, Elizabeth, 8 Jan. 1747, and Sarah, 11 Jan. 1749; the rest as printed. From an earlier reading, Hartford Times, 12 June 1943, A-2547.

—John G. Hunt, Arlington, Virginia

GREEN. Supra, 31:108, middle of page. Eliphalet Green was born 20 Mar. 1731 as given on page 110, not 1771 which was a type error.

—Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., Havertown, Penna.

HUTCHINS. Supra, 36:105. The account given of the family of Benjamin Hutchins is incomplete and contains inaccuracies. Benjamin⁵ Hutchins, born Bradford, Mass., 11 Jan. 1727, died Putney, Vt., 27 May 1813; married (1) Harvard, Mass., 5 Apr. 1757, Lucy Davis, born Harvard 25 Apr. 1738, daughter of Simon and Silence (Bulkley) Davis; married (2) (int. 20 Dec. 1776) Mrs. Sarah (Milot?) Richardson of Weston, Mass., born about 1745, died 13 Sept. 1804.

Children by Lucy:

- i. Simon, b. Harvard, Mass., 11 Feb. 1761; d. Burlington, Vt., 30 Aug. 1832; m. Chester, Vt., 15 Aug. 1799, Lucy Haws.
- ii. Bulkley, b. Putney, Vt., 19 June 1765; d. Pawlet, Vt., 16 May 1850; m. Elizabeth Johnson.
- iii. Benjamin, b. Putney, Vt., 21 Aug. 1766; m. in Otsego Co., N.Y., 1796, Elizabeth Rice; res. Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N.Y. Note: The Benjamin Hutchins mentioned in Carhart's Morris Genealogy is in no way connected with this family, but was a descendant of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Farr) Hutchins of Lynn-Groton, Mass., whereas this family descended from John and Frances Hutchins of Newbury-Haverhill, Mass.
- iv. Silence, b. (unknown); m. 22 Apr. 1783, Caleb Howe of Westmoreland, N.H.
- v. Abigail, b. 18 Apr. 1771; m. Chester, Vt., 24 June 1792, Henry Chandler.
- vi. Lucy, b. Putney, Vt., July 1776; d. Littleton, N.H., 25 June 1841; m. in 1801 Sylvanus Hastings of Ashburnham, Mass.

Children by Sarah:

- vii. Josiah, b. 1 Oct. 1777; d. Putney, Vt., 20 May 1852; m. Putney, 7 Dec. 1806, Mary Lord. He was a Captain in the War of 1812.
- viii. William, b. 25 Sept. 1779; d. Tunbridge, Vt., 23 Nov. 1850; m. Westminster, Vt., 1 Nov. 1804, Anna Sessions Foster.
- ix. Samuel, m. and res. Waterford, Erie Co., Pa.
- x. Joseph, d. young.
- xi. Sarah, m. Joseph Metcalf; res. Putney, Vt.

Some of the above data is from my own research, and I am indebted to Miss Margaret Hutchins of Lancaster, N.H. for some of the information.

—Narvin C. Hutchins, Hilton, New York

SMITH-WIGGINS-CREED. Referring to the article on the Smith family of Jamaica, Long Island, supra, 25:70-90, and in particular to Thomas³ Smith and his children [p. 76], the following inscriptions which I digested in 1935 (all three in a row, brownstone) in the Prospect Cemetery, Jamaica, add considerable detail:

- Mr. Thomas Smith died 12 Oct. 1772 in 70th year.
- Dr. Israel Smith died 9 April 1734, aged 28 years.
- Mrs. Judith Pierson, "the virtuous consort of the Revd. Mr. John Pierson," who died 19 Oct. 1764.

In another plot:

- Mr. Nehemiah Smith died 18 May 1750 in 73rd year.
- Priscilla Smith died 11 Dec. 173-, aged 49 years.
- Anne Carle 1751. [sic]

Also, in another plot: Tho. Wiggins 1728 ye 9 Dec.

This Thomas Wiggins of Jamaica, Will dated 21 April 1728 and proved 21 Feb. 1728/9, named wife Rebecca; nephews William and Josias Wiggins sons of my brother Josias Wiggins lately deceased; nieces Rebecca Williamsen and Mary Williamsen; brother Gersham Wiggins in New Jersey [Abstracts of Wills, New York, 11:66; for will of his widow Rebecca, see New York Gen. & Biog. Record, 65: 327].

William Creed (who was buried 5 Mar. 1717 at Newtown, L.I., and whose wife Sarah Creed was buried 31 Jan. 1726) "of Jamaica, L.I.," exchanged land with "his father-in-law Thomas Wiggins Senr. of same place," on 1 March 1687/8; signed by William Creed and Josiah Wiggins (his mark) "by order from his father" [Jamaica Town Records, 2:287-8]. This seems to indicate that William Creed married Sarah Wiggins, daughter of Thomas Wiggins, Sr., of Jamaica; unless, of course, Wiggins had married the mother of Creed.

—Lewis D. Cook, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

SARAH WIFE OF EBENEZER⁴ HARRIS OF PLAINFIELD, CONN.

By David and Edythe Haskell, Fish Hatchery Rd., Rome, N.Y.

Ebenezer⁴ Harris (Ebenezer³, Thomas², Thomas¹) was born in Plainfield, Conn., 6 July 1705. Confusion has existed regarding the surname of his first wife, Sarah, it having appeared in various sources as Tracy, Trace, Trall, Snell, and Hull. A handwritten copy of the Plainfield Vital Records in the office of the Town Clerk reads: "Ebenezer Harris and Sarah Tracy or Trace were married ye 5 day of June 1732." The word 'Tracy' is written over a partially erased word of five letters, followed by a question mark, also partially erased.

Only the first letter, 'S', and the last, 'l', of the erased word can be identified.

The Arnold copy of the Plainfield Vital Records, and the Barbour Index, based on it, at the State Library in Hartford, give the name as Sarah Tracy. Early Connecticut Marriages by Frederic W. Bailey [5:84], from the records of the Congregational Church in Lisbon (Newent Society), give the marriage, 5 June 1732, of Ebenezer Harris and Sarah Trall of Plainfield. One published Harris genealogy gives her name as "Sarah Snell?", and another gives it as "Sarah ——" [Dwight J. and Norman D. Harris, Harris Family from A.D. 1630 in Two Lines; and Walter Goodwin Davis, The Ancestry of Bethia Harris 1748-1833 (1934)].

In the Windham, Conn., Probate Records, which then included Plainfield, Book 2, p. 86, is the following: "Know all men by these presents that we Ebenezer and Sarah Harris to and for ourselves and our heirs acknowledge that we have Received all that legacy of Enoch Ballard, Peleg and Thomas Ballard that was given to sd. Sarah by Mr. William Ballard late of sd. Plainfield dec'd in his last will and testament and was ten pounds Therefore we do exhonarat and discharge ye sd Enoch Peleg and Thomas Ballards and each of their heirs therefrom as witness our hands and seal this 28 day of Feb.

1735

in presence of
John Crery
Peter[?] Harris

his
Ebenesar X Harris
mark
her
Sarah X Harris"
mark

A copy of the will of William Ballard of Plainfield appears in the Windham Probate Records, Book 1, p. 47. It is dated 21 July 1721 and was proved 15 Jan. 1723/4. Bequests are made to wife Hannah, to sons Enoch, Peleg, and Thomas, and to daughter Hepsebeth, and "I give and bequeath ten pounds to my Loveing kinswoman Sarah [???] to her or to her heirs or Signs in way and manner following, viz: Five pounds a yeare until the whole be paid and that be Equally by my above said three sons and heirs." In this case the clerk's pen blotted or caught on the paper as Sarah's last name was written, making it very difficult to read. Two published Ballard genealogies [Louis Effingham de Forest, Ballard and Allied Families (1924), and Charles Frederic Farlow (ed. Charles Henry Pope), Ballard Genealogy (1911)] give Sarah's name as Hull, citing the copy of the will as a reference. A close examination of this record makes it very doubtful that the name is Hull, since the word appears to have five letters, the first of which is T. Nowhere in either of the Ballard books is there

any further identification of the "Loveing kinswoman, Sarah" as a blood relative of William Ballard. The wife of William Ballard was Hannah Hooper. Tracing her line in the Hooper Genealogy [by Charles Henry Pope and Thomas Hooper, 1908], it developed that the younger sister of Hannah, Elizabeth Hooper, married in Billerica, Mass., 22 Apr. 1692, John Trull, and on 22 Oct. 1698 gave birth to a daughter, who was named Sarah Trull, Elizabeth died 3 Jan. 1699, leaving this two-month-old daughter. We believe that this baby, Sarah Trull, was brought up by her aunt and uncle, Hannah and William Ballard; that she removed with them from Andover, Mass., to Plainfield, Conn., where they took up a farm adjacent to Ebenezer³ Harris; that on 5 June 1732 she married Ebenezer⁴ Harris, and that it was she who received the bequest in William Ballard's will.

A re-examination of the copy of William Ballard's will indicates to us that the blotted name is probably 'Trull'. However, we conjecture that the clerk who made the copy was unfamiliar with the name in the original will and so attempted to make a facsimile of the characters as he saw them. We surmise this because none of the letters are made as these letters are made in other words in the document.

In an effort to resolve this problem the original of the first volume of Plainfield Vital Records, in the office of the Town Clerk there, was consulted. This record is somewhat dim and hard to read. On page 60 we found that the record of this marriage is crowded at the bottom of the page in about half the space used for similar entries. A careful examination indicated that the first two letters are almost certainly T-r and that the last two are l-l. These are somewhat higher than the letters before them and are certainly not c-e, as found in the copy mentioned above. The middle letter can be read as u, but not with the same certainty as the other letters. Directly above this name and in a bold hand is written the word 'February' pertaining to another record. The y at the end of February has an unusually long "tail" which cuts the end of the word Trull and goes below it, undoubtedly leading to the misreading of Trull as Tracy. The name Tracy was common in Plainfield, while no other mention of Trull is found.

Ebenezer⁴ Harris was born 6 July 1705, Sarah Trull 22 Oct. 1698, making her nearly seven years older than Ebenezer. He had an older half-brother named Ebenezer, born 11 June 1694, supposed to have died young, but more suitable in age for the husband of Sarah. We shall welcome any records which will shed light on the age of the Ebenezer who married Sarah or prove the early death of the elder of these half-brothers.

INSCRIPTIONS, BENTON, YATES CO., N.Y.

Contributed by Mrs. Fenton E. Bootes, Middlesex, N.Y.

- BROWN, George H.N., son of Ebenezer, died Oct. 5, 1821
AE. 2 yrs. & 4 d's.
- BROWN, Henrietta Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer. Died
July 30, 1828. AE. 1 year 7 mo 27 days.
- BROWN, Sarah, died Aug. 26, 1830 AE 82 yrs. 8 mo.9 d's.
- BROWN, Martin, died Aug. 18, 1824, AE 62 yrs.10 mo.13
d's.
- 'Tis religion that can give, Sweetest pleasure while we live:
'Tis religion can supply, Solid comfort when we die
- BROWN, Sarah wife of Martin died Apr. 17, 1852 AE 88 y's
- BECK, Mary, Mother of John WEED, died March 20, 1821,
AE 71 yrs. & 6 mo.
- WEED, William A., died Apr. 26, 1868 AE 73 y's 3 m.11 d.
- WEED, Rhoda the wife of John who died May 5th 1849: in
the 55th year of her age
- HUNT, Stephen, Died Feb. 23, 1892, aged 84 years
- HUNT, Eliza Died Feb. 7, 1892, aged 73 years
- FARGO, Polly wife of Dr. Calvin, Born in Salisbury,
Conn., Jan. 24, 1777, died in Benton, Yates Co., N.Y.
Mar. 9, 18--.
- FARGO, Mary P. wife of Russel R., died 13 April 1817,
Ag'd 28 y'rs
- FARGO, ----- J. daughter of Abigail H. & -----, died
---- 29, 1815 AE 2 yrs 9 mo and 5 Da's
- FARGO, Mary J. dau. of R.R. & Mary P. died April 16,
1817? AE 26 D's
- LUCAS, William B., died Feb. 11, 1853, aged 54 years 2
Mo & 5 d.
- WEED, Annie wife of John died Mar. 15, 1844, aged 72
y's & 4 mo.
- WEED, JAMES died Feb. 5, 1842 AE 41 yrs. 10 mo. 15 d's.
- LUCAS, Mary J. daughter of Willard B. & Sarah, died
Jan. 19, 1842 aged 15 years 6 mo. & 6 d's.
-, Mary Eliza, daughter of David & Hepsibah, died
Apr. 1848? age 22 yrs. - mo. 21 d's.
- WINANS, David, died March 3, 1852 AE 68 yrs.4 mo. 23 d's
- WINANS, Betsey wife of David, died April 3, 1852, aged
68 years & 1 month.
- CURTIS, Henrietta A MERRIE--, wife of Samuel F., who
died Feb. 6, 1830, AE 23 years 3 mo. & 7 days.
- GREGORY, William, son of [Hubbell?] & Mary, died Aug.
25, 1840, aged 21 years 11 mo. & 26 d's.
- GREGORY, Mary, daughter of Hubbell & Mary, died Aug.
10, 1840, Aged 3 years 5 mo. & 8 d's.

From abandoned cemetery, lot 41, Flat Street, town of
Benton; Elisha Woodworth set. 1798, owned 1873 by John
Merrifield. Some of the stones are hard to read.

STEVENS PROBATE, DANBURY, CONN.

Communicated by Donald Lines Jacobus

The following very brief abstracts, made hastily some years ago, may be of possible interest to descendants of the Stevens families of New Fairfield and Danbury, Conn.

3:37. Ebenezer Stevens of New Fairfield, will 31 Oct. 1765, proved 3 May 1768: wife Esther, use for life; sons Ebenezer, Daniel, Hezekiah, Joseph; daughters Mabel wife of William Porter, Mary wife of Anthony Wanzer, Jemimah widow of Serajah Bearslee dec'd, and Esther wife of Alexander Fairchild.

1:294. Benjamin Stevens of Danbury, will 19 March 1749, proved 19 Nov. 1764: wife Elizabeth; children, Benjamin (eldest), Caleb, Joshua (youngest), Sarah Bostwick, Rachel Stevens (youngest); grandchildren, children of late daughter Elisabeth Graues dec'd.

1:336. Elizabeth Stevens of Danbury, will 6 Aug. 1766, proved 7 Oct. 1766: son-in-law Joshua Stevens; daughter-in-law Rachel Stevens; daughter-in-law Sarah Bostwick; daughters Mary Stanley and Sarah Tile; residue to [the five children named in Benjamin's will above].

1:15. Administration on estate of Abraham Stevens of Danbury granted 19 Aug. 1746 to Nathan Stevens and Israel White. 2:79. Order of distribution, 3 May 1757: Phebe wife of Peter Castle of Danbury, late widow to sd deceased; eldest son Abraham; children, Abigail wife of Nathan Dibble of Danbury and Comfort Stevens.

5:93. Caleb Stevens of Danbury, will 2 Aug. 1783, proved 24 Sept. 1783; eldest son Caleb (and his eldest son James); grandchildren, Heber and Mercy Maxfield, children of daughter Sarah Maxfield dec'd; grandchild, Sarah Laurence, daughter of daughter Lydia Laurence dec.

6:489. Joseph Stevens of New Fairfield, will 24 May 1794, proved 24 July 1795; wife Hepziba, half for life; daughter Mary wife of Thomas Settle, half for life, mentioning "her mother, my wife"; residue to grandchildren, Joseph Stevens Adams and Mary Patterson Adams, son and daughter to my daughter Naomi late wife to Reuben Adams of Newtown dec'd; friend Mr. Cornell Smith of New Fairfield, executor.

6:107. Thomas Stevens of Danbury, will 6 Jan. 1786, proved 24 Aug. 1791; wife Esther, half of house; eldest son Thomas, £5; two eldest daughters Esther and Lois, £20 apiece; youngest daughter Lydia, £63; residue to children, Thomas, Eliphalet, James, Jonathan, Esther, Lois, and Lydia. 6:149. Distribution 8 Dec. 1791 to the same; Esther called now wife of Timothy Ruggles, Esq., and Lois of Capt. Thaddeus Barnum.

7:436. Administration on estate of Esther Stevens of Danbury granted 18 Mar. 1800 to Thomas and Eliphalet Stevens.

7:446. Distribution 23 Apr. 1800, by the death of Esther late widow of Capt. Thomas Stevens and that of Lydia who died since Thomas, made to eldest son Thomas; 2d son Eliphalet; 3d son James; 4th son Jonathan; eldest daughter Esther wife of Timothy Ruggles; daughter Lois wife of Thaddeus Barnum.

7:361. Benjamin Stevens of Brookfield, will 11 Apr. 1796, proved 5 Sept. 1799, to sons and daughters equally; Ajah, Benjamin, Josiah's heirs (Lois and Tirzah), and Eden, all my sons; Zerviah Ruggles and Elisabeth Sturdevant, all my daughters.

8:86. Administration on estate of Thomas Stevens of Danbury granted 15 Feb. 1802 to Ephraim Gregory Stevens of Danbury.

8:101. Agreement of Ephraim Gregory Stevens of Danbury, Ephraim and wife Esther Weed of Danbury, Martin (Jr.) and wife Rachel Kellogg of New Fairfield, Ezra and wife Lois Starr of Milton, Saratoga Co., N.Y., and Sarah Stevens of Danbury, to divide estate of father Thomas Stevens, and Ephraim G. Stevens agrees to support their mother Abigail.

9:358. Eliphalet Stevens of Danbury, will 27 Jan. 1807, proved 3 Apr. 1807; wife Abigail; sons Moses, Eliphalet (trade of blacksmith), Abraham, John; daughters Hannah wife of Asher Morris, Olive wife of Elijah Morris, Lydia wife of Abraham Oysterbanks, Abigail (the youngest); brother Jonathan Stevens and sons Abraham and John, executors.

In my Stevens file I find a copy of records from the account book of Hezekiah⁴ Stevens, son of Ebenezer³ and Mehitable (Peck) Stevens, sent me by their descendant, Mrs. Sarah Catherine (Stevens) Hendrickson of Brookfield, Conn. He states his marriage 5 Dec. 1742, and births of his children: Hezekiah, 28 Mar. 1744; Mose, 28 July 1745; Mabel, 11 Apr. 1747; Jean, 21 Mar. 1749; a babe, 21 Mar. 1751, died 13 May 1751; Israel, 10 Dec. 1752; and John, 12 Aug. 1755. He also entered: "My mother died in y^e year 1767 in November y^e 10 aged 78" and "My father died April y^e 9. 1768 aged 80 & 8 months." He enters his own birthday as 26 May 1722, and his death is entered as 10 May 1802 aged 79 years 11 months and 5 days. He gives the death of his wife Jane as 6 Apr. 1794 aged 73 & 11 months. Also "father Thomas hodge died March y^e 4 1772 aged 78 & 8 months," and "mother hodge [Jane written above] died September y^e 12 1779 aged 85 & 9 months."

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